"[illegible] to Print."

The New-York Times.

THE WEATHER. [illegible] Fair; winds [illegible]erly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

[illegible] market strong. [illegible] No. 2 red, 72¾c; cash corn, [illegible]; cash cotton, middling [illegible].

[illegible]—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland [illegible] age yesterday and [illegible] celebrated by services of [illegible] in [illegible] churches. The New Zealand Legislature [illegible] in favor of joining Australia [illegible] and England by cable. [illegible] [illegible]iners ratified the acceptance of the employers' terms by a [illegible] of [illegible]000. Grave rumors are in circulation [illegible] health of the Sultan of Mor[illegible] [illegible] people believe the truth is suppressed. The steamer Germanic [illegible] New [illegible] and Queenstown [illegible] 7 [illegible].

Page 1.

[illegible] night the condition of J. S. T. Stranahan, who was stricken with apoplexy at Saratoga [illegible] sign of improvement.

W. H. Harrison, Master of Trains of the Plant System, declared yesterday [illegible] army officers [illegible] railroads, were to blame for the muddle [illegible] the beginning of the war.

President McKinley will leave Cleveland this morning for Canton. Senator Hanna will not arrive in Cleveland in time to see Mr. McKinley, as he had expected to do.

A sudden interruption of news from the Soudan makes it probable that [illegible] Egyptian forces have [illegible] the dervishes under the Khalifa.

Lieut. Col. Henry of the French Army committed suicide in his prison in Paris yesterday. He was arrested for and confessed to having forged a document which led to the [illegible] of Capt. Dreyfus of treason. Gen. Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, has resigned. The Government may be [illegible] when the Chamber meets again.

Page 2.

Funeral services over the bodies of several dead soldiers were held in this city yesterday.

Friends of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, are working to secure their muster-out. It is said that the officers stand in the way of the project because of the pay they are drawing.

[illegible] Darcy McKeever of Company [illegible], Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday morning at Mount Sinai Hospital, and his father declared that his son's death was the direct result of neglect at Camp Wikoff.

Commodore Gerry will sail from Newport to-day on the yacht Electra with a cargo of delicacies for the soldiers at Montauk Point. Capt. Woodbury Kane will also [illegible] dainties on the yacht Ariel for the Rough Riders.

Among the soldiers who died yesterday in hospital were Alexander H. Wallace of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and Thomas Miskell, a private of Troop E, Sixth Cavalry. Wallace had many narrow escapes during the [illegible] campaign.

The cattle transport [illegible] Montauk yesterday with [illegible] part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers in bad condition. Fourteen died on the voyage—thirteen of disease and one man was lost overboard. [illegible] are [illegible] since.

Two more hospital trains from Chickamauga arrived at Jersey City yesterday. The second bore twenty-two men of the Ninth New York Regiment. Orderly Robert [illegible] charged that the surgeons at Camp Thomas are dissecting soldiers' bodies. That of Frank Graham, he said, was cut up an hour after death.

Page 3.

Seventy-five men are down with fever at Camp Black. The doctor says it is a mild form of malaria.

[illegible] wife of [illegible] Hugo Lange of [illegible] Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has thrown open her house as a free hospital for soldiers and [illegible].

Acting Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey said yesterday that he will recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of $250,000, to be added to the pay of the Jersey regiments.

[illegible] Charles Boyd, the mascot of [illegible] Seventy-first Regiment, was taken yesterday afternoon from the armory to Bellevue Hospital, suffering with typhoid fever.

With few exceptions, the sick and wounded soldiers in the city and neighboring hospitals are doing well. Many patients were received yesterday, and several were discharged cured.

[illegible] F. Steele, the life-long friend of ex-Senator Blackburn, was shot and killed at Versailles, Ky., yesterday, by Merritt [illegible]es, a lumber merchant, with whom he had quarreled. Mr. Blackburn caught Mr. Steele as he fell.

The Committee for the Protection of the [illegible] has resolved to ask President McKinley to investigate the alleged needless suffering of troops during the Cuban campaign. Representatives of the committee have reported that there is much evidence of [illegible]tment and gross neglect.

[illegible] reports of death and sickness [illegible] received at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday. [illegible] Col. [illegible] is endeavoring to trace the [illegible] said that many [illegible] be [illegible] from. Major Keck's condition is improving. Col. Downs is still very weak.

Page 4.

The Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery sailed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, yesterday for Newport, R. I.

The hospital ship Olivette sank while at anchor at Fernandina, Fla. The accident will be investigated. Its cause is still a mystery.

[illegible] for three new battleships will be opened at the Navy Department to-day. A [illegible] for fifteen more warships may be submitted to Congress.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the monitor Jason arrived at the League Island Navy Yard yesterday. Their crews will be mustered out in a few days.

A second boatload of food for the relief of the sick and wounded regular army men at Camp Wikoff will be sent by the Merchants' Association to-night. Contributions will be received up to 6 o'clock to-night at Pier No. 13, foot of Cortlandt Street, North River.

The controversies between Red Cross agents and Surgeon General Sternberg and his subordinates continue. A letter was received yesterday from Dr. Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, in reply to the recent denial of his charges by Gen. Sternberg. A dispute was also opened regarding the work of the relief ship State [illegible].

Page 5.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee has invited the Republican [illegible] of Kings County to call on him [illegible] and talk over candidates. Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District last night indorsed Col. Roosevelt for Governor and Col. Astor for [illegible]

[illegible] was married to Miss [illegible] in a hospital in Philadelphia [illegible]. Mrs. Powelson is a daughter of Col. Millar of the army.

The Seneca sailed yesterday for Puerto Rican ports and Santiago. Aboard were Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, of the Puerto Rican Commission, besides Postal Commissioners and clerks, surgeons and nurses, and Red Cross supplies.

It was reported in Quebec yesterday that the American and Canadian Commissioners had agreed to submit the question of the Alaska boundary lines for settlement to an outside commission composed of foreign arbitrators or to a commission made up of one from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Canada, and one from a foreign power.

Page 9.

The American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago has been invited to join the great [illegible] and steel combination now being [illegible] in New York.

Page 10.

[illegible] won the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead [illegible] yesterday. The other races were [illegible] Kinley Mack, Longacre, The [illegible], L'Alouette, and Forget.

Page 11.

[illegible]

$2,000 [illegible] savings banks. [illegible] was [illegible] to an almshouse.

Yesterday [illegible] Greater New York Day [illegible] the State Fair at Syracuse. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Assembly; Controller Coler, and ex-[illegible] of Brooklyn, delivered speeches.

Page 12.

President [illegible] announces that the [illegible] will be open to-morrow [illegible] Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday instructed the Sanitary Police [illegible] the operators of the garbage ordinance [illegible] Coney Island.

M. [illegible] has been successful in his efforts to organize a permanent exhibition of American products in London and Paris. [illegible] France Saturday.

The [illegible] parents of Alphea Campbell, [illegible] three years old, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in an effort to reclaim her from the Gerry society. The society's agents say the parents [illegible] to care for the child.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday sent to the Mayor a report for their department for the last quarter. In speaking of personal assessments, the Commissioners [illegible] to the inequalities created [illegible] and the need of modifying legislation.

A motion for an injunction pending the trial of the action, in a suit brought against ex-Gov. Morton by Rafael E. Boitel to restrain him from interfering with a cigar store leased by the plaintiff from Mr. Morton at 114 Nassau Street, was denied by Justice Beekman yesterday.

Capts. Addison Ely and J. W. Ross of Companies L and D, Second New Jersey Volunteers, are being severely criticised for remaining at home while their men are reported sick and dying at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida. Letters from the men, describing their condition, have been published in many North New Jersey newspapers and have aroused much bitter feeling.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratoga yesterday Charles A. Gardiner of this city delivered an address in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. Among the other speakers were Mayor Quincy of Boston and F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A dispatch was sent to the Czar expressing the association's appreciation of his peace manifesto.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page [illegible].

Court Calendars.—Page 10.

Business Troubles.—Page 9.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Insurance Notes.—Page 9.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

United Service.—Page 4.

Real Estate.—Page 10.

Markets.—Page 9.

A BATTLE IN THE SOUDAN.

Sudden Interruption of News Makes It Probable that the Armies Have Met.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Soudan.

It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo-Egyptian forces, under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the dervishes, under the Khalifa, north of Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CANTON.

Leaves Cleveland for His Home This Morning—Mr. Hanna Will Not Be Able to See Him.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Senator Hanna will not be able to meet President McKinley, as the former had expected, during the present visit of the Chief Executive in Cleveland. Senator Hanna is en route from the Northwest, but will not reach here before to-morrow evening, while the Presidential party will leave Cleveland to-morrow morning for Canton.

It is understood that President McKinley has telegraphed Senator Hanna telling him by no means to alter or shorten his trip in order to get home before his departure.

Mrs. McKinley, who is still suffering from a slight cold, accompanied the President and Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick on a drive down town to-day. After lunch the President and Col. Herrick took another drive.

There were a few callers during the day, including officers and friends of the First Ohio Cavalry, who made known the desire of the soldeirs to be mustered out instead of being assigned to garrison duty.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Silvela Says the Conservatives Will Decline to be Connected with It.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Señor Silvela, now the virtual leader of the largest section of the Conservative Party, in a conference with Señor Sagasta, the Premier, to-day, as to the personnel of the Spanish Peace Commission, persisted in his refusal to allow any members of his party to join the commission.

After the conference Señor Silvela said to a number of newspaper representatives:

"How can we now be expected to share the grave responsibilities of concluding peace, and to expose ourselves to the discredit that may result therefrom? If we are to succeed the Liberals in power we must be free."

J. S. T. STRANAHAN'S CONDITION.

It Showed No Sign of Improvement Late Last Night.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—J. S. T. Stranhan gave no sign of improvement at 11 o'clock to-night. Aside from a slight pressure of the hand, he has given no evidence of recognizing those who surround his bed.

The attending physicians are amazed at his wonderful vitality.

NATIONAL BISCUIT DIVIDEND.

Preferred Stock Draws Its Quarterly Profit of 1 3-4 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The National Biscuit Company to-day paid its quarterly preferred dividends of 1¾ per cent. A fund of $[illegible]6,463 was required to make the distribution. The outstanding $20,000,000 of common National Biscuit stock is in the hands of 1,468 owners, and the outstanding $23,000,000 of preferred stock is held by 1,528 persons. The average holding of the common stock is about 200 shares, while the average holding of the preferred is 150 shares.

During the past three months, the common stock has passed into fewer hands by [illegible]een, while the preferred stock has passed into more hands by 152. This would seem to indicate that the demand for the preferred shares for investment is broadening. At this time there are 15,900 shares of the common and 5,454 shares of the preferred stock held in New York. Owners of National Biscuit stock reside all over the country from New York to San Francisco, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Not a [illegible] of the shares are held by residents of [illegible]

Royal Blue Line to Washington. Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue" [illegible] leave New York at 11:30 A. M. [illegible] the run to Washington in [illegible]

DREYFUS VICTIM OF A FORGERY

Col. Henry, Its Author, Confesses and Commits Suicide.

BOISDEFFRE OUT OF OFFICE

Cabinet Unable to Agree on a Revision of the Case.

Defeat Seems to Await the Government When the Chamber Meets —Esterhazy Cashiered.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Col. Henry, who was arrested on Tuesday, after he had confessed that he forged a letter which was largely instrumental in preventing a revision of the Dreyfus case, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor he had concealed in his valise.

When Lieut. Col. Henry was summoned to the residence of the Minister for War on Tuesday he found assembled there Col. du Paty de Clam, Count Esterhazy, Gen. de Boisdeffre, Gen. Roget, and M. Cavaignac. The Minister for War had suspected the letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry: "You did not mention the name of the agent who furnished this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Col. Henry beat his forehead and then said he had no memory for names, and had forgotten the name in this case; but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, dryly; "we think the letter a forgery and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the Minister; "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are the forger."

The Colonel's speech grew thick, but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated and he gave fresh explanations. But his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth and it was feared that he would have an apoplectic fit or stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you, or did you not, write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," he replied.

After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding "I am under arrest." The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and, therefore, he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed:

"My conscience is pure and free from everything."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

The fact of the suicide became known at Mont Valerien about 9 o'clock this evening. It is supposed that it was committed about 5 in the afternoon.

When the officials entered his cell, Henry was found lying in a pool of blood, dead, with a terrible gash in his throat.

Shortly before midnight Mme. Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her permission to pass the night beside the body.

Figaro believes that the Chamber of Deputies will be convoked in extraordinary session, and that a strong parliamentary commission of inquiry will be appointed.

M. Cavaignac has declined to accept the resignation of Gen. Gonse, under chief of the General's staff.

GEN. BOISDEFFRE RESIGNS.

Chief of the General Staff of the French Army a Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

PARIS, Aug. 31—10 P. M.—Gen. Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, has tendered his resignation to the Government.

Gen. de Boisdeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieut. Col. Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, in reply asked Gen. de Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

Gen. de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced therefore by Gen. Renouard.

MINISTERS UNABLE TO AGREE.

Cavaignac Insists that Dreyfus's Guilt Is Not Affected—Demand for a Revision.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the Presidency of M. Faure. It finally rose between 6 and 7 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the Government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decisions for the present.

M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have been violently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but, in face of the revival of the Dreyfus affair, the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place.

It is alleged that several Ministers, including M. Brisson, the Premier, M. Maruejouls, Minister of Commerce, and M. Trouillot, Minister of the Colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate supersession of several staff officers. M. Cavaignac, however, remained firm, opposing this course on the ground that Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus's guilt.

The only result thus far, therefore, is that Esterhazy is cashiered, and will retire on a small pension. Even after leaving the council Ministers continued to argue heatedly.

M. Faure has deferred his intended return to Havre. It would be impossible to describe the sensation that has thrilled Paris, and it is not unlikely that at the next meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government will be defeated.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $[illegible]. See excursion column.—Adv.

ESTERHAZY TERROR STRICKEN.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The anti-Dreyfus papers are dumbfounded at the arrest of the Colonel, while, on the other hand, the papers which have been supporting the proposition to reopen the Dreyfus case are jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Col. Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair, and they also insist upon a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Col. Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed:

"This is too terrifying!"

The Temps this afternoon asserts that the disclosures made to the Ministers to-day have decided the Minister of War to place Major Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

DREYFUS TRIAL REVISION.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Col. Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the Liberté, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says:

"It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing show such a lack of moral sense."

It is reported that at to-day's Cabinet meeting the Ministers admitted that revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the Ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—All the newspaper comment in London, Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere regards a revision of the Dreyfus case as now inevitable.

THE FORGED LETTER.

Documents the Minister of War Cited in the Chamber.

When the new French Chamber met in early July, M. Castelin interpellated the Government concerning the Dreyfus case. A reply was made July 7 by M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War. M. Cavaignac read three alleged intercepted letters, in two of which the initial "D" is used to designate a person who was said to be furnishing military documents to the writer. The third letter, to the forgery of which Lieut. Col. Henry has just confessed, contained the name "Dreyfus." No other names were mentioned, but it was evidently the intention of the Government to have people believe that the notes were written by the German Military Attaché in Paris in 1894, Lieut. Schwarzkoppen, to his friend, the Italian Attaché, Panizzardi. The first two letters were dated respectively March, 1894, and April, 1894. The third letter, only portions of which were read, M. Cavaignac introduced as follows: "When in October or November, 1896, M. Castelin entered his interpellation for the first time, the two correspondents of whom I have just spoken became very uneasy and one wrote to the other the following note:

"'I read that a Deputy is about to make an interpellation on Dreyfus. If [there is a portion of a sentence that I must not read] I shall say that I have never had any relations with this Jew. That is understood. If they ask you, say the same, for they must never know what has been done through him.'"

The reading of this fragment was followed by exclamations of surprise and applause. A Deputy, M. Alphonse Humbert cried: "It is perfectly clear!"

The Minister continued: "I rest upon the material authenticity and upon the moral authenticity of this document."

What M. Cavaignac actually read in French was the following:

"J'ai lu qu'un Député va interpeller sur Dreyfus. Si (ici un membre de phrase que je ne puis lire,) je dirai que jamais j'avais des relations avec ce juif. C'est entendu. Si on vous demande, dites comme ça, car il faut pas que on sache jamais personne ce qui est arrivé avec lui."

Lieut. Schwarzkoppen was known by many who heard the letter read or who perused it in the newspapers to be a gentleman whose Parisian sojourn had been so long that he would have been incapable of penning the vile French in the above epistle. This was later on pointed out by the friends of Dreyfus.

M. Cavaignac then read what purported to be the statement of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, which contained an alleged confession made by Capt. Dreyfus. Since this document was first made known in January, 1895, Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, who is now a mental and physical wreck, has repudiated his words.

On the day following the declaration of M. Cavaignac in the Chamber, Col. Picquart addressed a letter to M. Brisson, the Premier. At the time Dreyfus was arrested Col. Picquart was chief of the Bureau of Secret Intelligence of the French Government, and it was his duty to become, at different times, the custodian of all the documents in the Dreyfus case. He believed the man to be guilty until he had an opportunity to compare the handwriting in the bordereau with that of Commandant Esterhazy. He then changed his opinion and, it is alleged by the Government, used the functions of his office to find proof of Esterhazy's guilt. It was principally upon the evidence that he discovered that Emile Zola became convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. The letter he addressed to M. Brisson ran as follows:

"Monsieur le President of the Council—It has not been allowed me up to the present time to explain myself freely on the subject of the secret documents on which they pretend to establish the guilt of Dreyfus.

"The Minister of War having cited from the tribune of the Chamber three of these documents, I consider it a duty to inform you that I am in a position to establish before all competent judges that the two notes bearing the date of 1894 do not apply to Dreyfus and that which bears the date of 1896 has every appearance of being a forgery.

"It would manifestly appear that the good faith of the Minister of War has been deceived in the same way that all others

Continued on Page 2.

MILES AND THE SECRETARY

Conflict Expected Upon the Commanding General's Return from Puerto Rico.

ALGER ANGRY AND TROUBLED

Head of the War Department Anxious to Smooth Over Matters—Suggested Reasons for Gen. Miles's Departure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Much talk is heard at the War Department and in other branches of the service about the conflict that seems to be inevitable between the Secretary of War and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and which, it is believed, is to begin, if some obstacle is not thrown in the way, as soon as Gen. Miles lands on his return from Puerto Rico.

The only chance to avert the quarrel, according to army officers, is that of the intervention of the President to restore an appearance of peace between the Secretary and the officer who says he has been unworthily treated by the head of the department. The Secretary, it is believed, will be glad of any intervention that will head off an investigation, whether it be by a court of inquiry or a court-martial. Gen. Miles may ask for a court of inquiry if he be not prevented. Secretary Alger may order a court-martial, with the idea of confining the trial to the effort to discover whether Gen. Miles has been guilty of any military offense.

All the talk among the friends of the Secretary shows that Alger is deeply angered and troubled by the attack made upon him by the General commanding the army. If he could crush Gen. Miles and afterward stifle public criticism there is no doubt that he would exercise the power. Next to his concern lest he shall not be able to head off Gen. Miles's request for an inquiry, which may be sanctioned by the President, he is most anxious that the entire matter be smoothed over with the least publicity and with as much avoidance as possible of inquiry into collateral matters, involving the War Department in censure for general mismanagement.

The President will probably not sustain the report published here of his alleged intention to have the War Department investigated by a friendly committee before any other investigation can be set on foot. It is suggested that Chairman Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and who is also connected with the Congressional Committee, can so manage the investigation of the conduct of the war by the Secretary of War that the findings will sustain Alger's own approval of all that has been done. But this investigation is to be put off until Congress meets. In the meantime the country will hear a great deal about how the soldiers were neglected by Alger or by the department over which he has control, and some mischief may be done to Mr. McKinley's party in the Congressional elections.

Criticism is now heard of Gen. Miles because he left his office here and went to the front in command of a section of the army. Alger's friends insist that the most important place for Miles would have been right here, where his experience and resourcefulness would have been of the greatest advantage. But Gen. Miles learned that there was no intention to consult with him in the conduct of the war. Whether correctly or not, he gained the impression that there was some adverse influence at work in the office of the Adjutant General which would result in the ignoring of the General in command, and that he would have been but a useless appendage to the War Office, deprived of all power or usefulness and subordinated to every Major General in the field.

If there is any cause for hostility between Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Miles, it does not appear. At one time during the war the report obtained circulation that the President contemplated putting Gen. Corbin at the head of the army. That he might have done, with the advice and consent of the Senate, but that advice and consent would have been hard to get at any time after the war broke out. To get it before would have been impossible, and to get it after would have made it necessary for the President to provoke a controversy that it is not believed he would have cared to accept.

Notwithstanding tho ugly threats that come unofficially from the Secretary's office, it is not believed that Alger has any appetite for a straightforward fight with Gen. Miles. The report that he may ask the President to reduce Gen. Miles and put Gen. Merritt in command over him would be more easily believed if it were not known that Alger hates the very letters in Merritt's name, for it was Merritt who joined with Custer, Torbert, and Sheridan to recommend Alger's dismissal from the army.

But with all this dislike of Merritt, Alger would now be glad if President Cleveland, when he advanced Miles to be commanding officer of the army, had promoted Merritt, as he was greatly inclined to do. One of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers took the view that it would be considered not only a political appointment to select Merritt, but that the neglect of Miles would be advertised as a slight upon the volunteers in favor of West Point men. There are differences of opinion in the army about the choice of Mr. Cleveland, but there is no difference of opinion in the army about Merritt being one of the most accomplished and able soldiers among the general officers.

Unless the President employs his good offices to prevent an inquiry growing out of the interviews with Gen. Miles, it is the opinion here that the inquiry will surely come. It is suggested that Alger or Miles will have to retire. It is not believed that the President will urge Gen. Miles to resign. The army would, it is believed, be seriously injured if Miles, who is a favorite with officers and men, were compelled to retire in order that Secretary Alger might be able to retain what he would call his self-respect.

ALGER FEARS EUROPE'S OPINION.

Deprecates the Effect Abroad of Our Soldiers' Complaints.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It cannot be said that Secretary Alger is indifferent to the many statements that are printed as to the conditions that prevail in the great military camps. He said to-day that, with a full knowledge of the lack of foundation for most of these, he deprecated such publications, not because of fear that the American people would be mistaken in their understanding of the actual facts, but rather from an apprehension of the evil effect such publications would produce abroad.

The Secretary added that, in Europe, people, with their full military [illegible] knew just what hardships must be encountered by troops in a campaign, and especially in military camps and manoeuvres, would regard with amused surprise the innumerable complaints that are pouring forth upon the Government here, upon pretexts that would be disregarded entirely in Europe, and they could scarcely fail to gain the impression that the American people are lacking in soldierly qualities."

WERE OFFICERS TO BLAME?

Trainmaster Harrison of the Plant System Declares They Were Responsible for Muddle at Tampa.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—W. H. Harrison, Master of Trains of the Plant System, which transported between 35,000 and 40,000 troops for the Government at the outbreak of the war, is in the city on his way North to recuperate from his arduous labors. According to Mr. Harrison, army officers were more of a hindrance than a help to the railroads in handling the soldiers. He said:

"There was no head to the whole thing in the army circles from Shafter down, or from Shafter up, as the case may be; for it was mighty hard to locate the region of ability in any one of the officers round Tampa, or 'in charge,' as they called it, of moving the troops.

"There is no justice in blaming the railroads for faulty transportation. The fault was altogether with the officers of the army. I do not know any of them who could not move or handle a company, or possibly a regiment, in time of peace, when it was a question of transfer from one army post to another—from Fort Thomas to Columbus, for instance. But when it came to handling an army, there wasn't one of them who had the first idea of how it should be done. The job was too big for them, and the orders and the countermanding of orders were kept up till you couldn't rest.

"The railroads were ready in every case before the army was, and yet we have to take the blame so far as the reports and the talk of the officers can lay it upon us. The officers lost their heads, and that is all there is to it. Take the case of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army. First, they were ordered to Santiago, but not taken there; then they were ordered to Atlanta, and hauled there; then they were ordered to Tampa, and then to Cuba, and then somewhere else, and finally to Santiago again. And the case of the Fifth is not an isolated case by any means. When the history of this war is written, or when its conduct is investigated, the blame will be put where it belongs, and there it will stay for all time.

"The war has been marked by incompetence, and plenty of it, and of the most pronounced sort. I was on the ground all the time. I saw everything that was done, and in my capacity of master of trains I know where the blame ought to rest, and it is on the men who pranced around in epaulets and did the grand-stand act, while the men and the army in general, and the success of the expedition itself were hazarded."

HANNA'S VIEW OF ALGER.

The Ohio Senator Well Satisfied with the Conduct of the War.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Aug. 31.—When Senator Hanna's attention was called to-day to a sensational letter published in to-day's Detroit Free Press from Col. J. F. Petermann, commanding the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, in which the assertion was made: "My men die for lack of medicine and proper food," the Senator's comment was:

"Things like that are for political effect."

"Then you think this criticism of Secretary Alger and the War Department is unjustifiable?" suggested the interviewer.

"Why, I was there nearly the whole time," Mr. Hanna replied, "and I know that Alger consulted the President two or three times a day. Where's the use in talking! Just think of it. We mobilized and sent to the front 250,000 men and finished up what we started out to do in five months. War is not play, and I think we have to be thankful, considering everything. Why, the results, considering all the difficulties they have encountered, are marvelous."

"There is no rod in pickle, then, for Mr. Alger, no idea of disciplining him?"

"Why, not at all," responded the Senator.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR BONDS.

It Is Estimated that All Will Have Been Delivered by Sept. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Treasury Department has just distributed $71,864,140 in bonds of small denominations to 154,973 subscribers. This is an average of less than $500 for each subscriber.

The work of shipping the bonds has proceeded slowly to the present time, owing to the fact that all the smaller subscriptions have to be accepted first and the allotments made. This work has been practically completed and the remaining subscriptions are in sums of from $500 to $5,000.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip estimates that all the bonds will have been delivered by Sept. 15.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which developed off the South Carolina coast Tuesday has moved to Central Georgia, diminishing in intensity, and has caused at Savannah during the past twenty-four hours 7.32 inches of rain and a northwest wind of 80 miles an hour. This storm will gradually disappear in the central valleys and will cause rain in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys and Middle Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the lake region and has fallen in the Southern plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain region. Thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic and Middle Gulf States. Maximum temperatures were reported as follows: Detroit, 96 degrees; Washington City and Alpena, 94; Knoxville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Albany, Toledo, and Green Bay, 92. The temperature will continue high in the Middle and North Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	74	75
6 A. M.	63	71	76
9 A. M.	64	76	80
12 M.	72	80	[illegible]
4 P. M.	73	80	[illegible]
6 P. M.	73	87	[illegible]
9 P. M.	72	80	[illegible]
12 P. M.	66	78	[illegible]

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.......[illegible]

Weather Bureau.......[illegible]

Corresponding date 1897.......[illegible]

Corresponding date for last [illegible] years.......70

The highest temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the lowest 71 degrees, at [illegible] A. M. The humidity at [illegible] A. M. was [illegible] per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

[illegible] DAY EXCURSION TO [illegible]

HOSPITALS AT CAMP T[illegible]

Fewer Than 200 Men Have Died Out of 75,000 Encamped.

TERRY'S STATEMENTS DENIED

Gen. H. V. Boynton Accuses the Eighth New York of Keeping Its Quarters in Filthy Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger to-day received the report of Gen. H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated Aug. 29. The General says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants, and whether the medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully and with intelligence, and to make any recommendation in the interest of all concerned. He says that he visited all the hospitals in the camp without giving notice of his purpose.

Gen. Boynton says he looked to the death list of the camp as a standard, and found that only 198 soldiers had died at Chickamauga Park up to Aug. 22, notwithstanding the fact that there had been fully 75,000 troops in the camp since last April. He describes Leiter Hospital as an admirable institution, abundantly supplied with every possible resource for the treatment of the sick, and with ideal sanitation, and speaks of Sternberg Hospital as one of the most complete field hospitals ever seen. The report says of the first division field hospital:

"There have been in this hospital at various times 161 patients from the Eighth New York Volunteers. The reports show that in a great many cases it was difficult to tell that anything was the matter with them. Only 10 per cent. of the cases of sickness from this regiment were reported as in any way serious, and when it was rumored that the regiment was to be sent home several of those in the hospital asked not to be sent, but to be allowed to remain throughout their convalescence."

Gen. Boynton says that at times there was a lack of nurses in the last-named institution, and that these attendants were seriously overworked, many of them having exhausted their strength and being now compelled to rest in quarters. Liberal praise is bestowed upon the management of the hospitals of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps and the Second Division of the Third Corps.

Leaving the details about the hospitals, the report proceeds to treat the whole subject generally as follows:

"In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many of the sensational stories which have been printed over the country, to the effect that patients in the hospitals lacked sufficient food, and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the wards where the convalescent typhoid fever patients were found many of the men were constantly asking for food, and as a matter of course were as constantly denied everything except the lighter forms of food which can alone be safely administered to recovering typhoid patients. There has been no lack of proper food in these hospitals and competent cooks for preparing it have been present, and the only reason for depriving the patients of what so many of them have clamored for has been the necessity of such dieting as the disease demands.

"Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences, and at times of the greatest crowding those lacks of conveniences and full attendance go to make up that painful condit.on of affairs which, as every veteran knows, are inseparable from the field hospitals of great armies, even when all concerned exert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients. These are conditions which in time of rapid increase of disease—a condition which was reached at this camp solely, in my judgment, from the filth which too many of the regimental officers allowed to dominate their camps, in spite of the orders, which would have prevented all this trouble, from the Surgeon General and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situatoin which cannot be immediately ameliorated.

"So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants as a whole have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked unceasingly until a quarter of the whole force has itself been striken by disease resulting from their exhausting labors.

"My attention was especially directed, in the order which I received, to some remarks attributed to Gen. Terry, Surgeon General of the State of New York, in reference to the condition of the camp of the Eighth New York. Gen. Terry is named as authority for the following statements, reported to have been made by him as he was leaving Camp Thomas:

"'Gen. Terry found the camp in a bad sanitary condition. It is situated in an open field in the hot sun, with no water to be found within five miles. The water the men drink is hauled in barrels and is of a kind that in New York would be refused as bathing water. This stuff is what the men drink daily, and is declared to be the chief cause of the sickness.

"'Gen. Terry told me that it was the most terrible site he had ever witnessed, and that not in the slums of New York City could be found a place so filthy and dirty. He said he would insist on the Eighth Regiment being returned to New York and had wired Gov. Black and the Secretary of War of the situation.

"'If the soldiers are not soon taken from Chickamauga Park they will soon follow the twenty-four who died yesterday and nearly as many to-day. Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean and badly located. Nourishing food is lacking, as well as proper medical attention. The food is regular army rations, badly cooked. More than 200 patients have often been made to get along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply laid on litters not six inches from the ground. Few, if any, of the hospital tents have plank floors.'"

"This camp was removed to the open field at the special request of the officers concerned, as they were inclined to think that their camp in the woods had something to do with the sickness of their men. Here it may be pertinent to remark in passing that this regiment had at the time of its moving and had maintained, one of the filthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire army. From personal observation of this canteen some two weeks since, I am prepared to assert that it was little better than serving beer to the soldiers of the Eighth New York in a hogpen. It is also true that the reports show that since the regiment moved, its health conditions have improved.

[illegible]

[illegible] of clear water in this [illegible] pronounced by competent [illegible] authority to be pure [illegible] than [illegible] from their [illegible]

The Eighth New York has been camped upon the ground where Gen. Terry observed it less than ten days. It was perfectly clean ground when they occupied it and had not been previously occupied by any troops. If it has been transformed within this brief period by the presence of the Eighth New York into a place filthier and dirtier than can be found in the slums of New York, it will become the officers of that command and the men to explain how such a transformation could have been made by them in this brief space of time.

Whether Gen. Terry means that twenty-four died in the camp of the Eighth New York or twenty-four in the entire camp in one day, and that nearly as many would die the day of his departure, cannot be exactly determined by his form of speech, but on the day that he is quoted as making this remark, the deaths in the entire army encamped here were seven, and the deaths in the Eighth New York two days before his visit (being the last report) numbered only one, which had been the rate for several days.

As to the hospitals being unclean and there being a lack of food, and the only food being regular army rations, badly cooked, [illegible] similar conditions, a sufficient [illegible] is found in the critical examination of the hospital of the First Division of the [illegible] Army Corps, Gen. Frank commanding, set forth above. This hospital, in charge of Major C. M. Drake, is one of the [illegible] and most complete which any veteran of the civil war would expect to see, [illegible] the division to which the Eighth [illegible] is attached.

[illegible] I beg leave to express my [illegible] most of the interviews with [illegible] Regimental Surgeons, and others, [illegible] and men, now appearing at [illegible] many of the newspapers in re[illegible] the camp, are reckless and false, [illegible] the filthy conditions which [illegible] criminal neglect has caused. In [illegible] the recent increase in the [illegible] water and the persistent [illegible] that the park is unhealthy have [illegible] and deliberately used to stir up [illegible] and influence which would be ex[illegible] insure the relief of soldiers from [illegible]

DEAD SOLDIERS DISSECTED.

Orderly Stanley, Home on a Hospital Train, Tells of Surgeons' Work at Camp Thomas.

Two hospital trains bringing sick soldiers from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday. Each consisted of Pullman cars. The first arrived at 6:30 o'clock A. M. It brought twenty men. Four of them belonged to the Eighth New York and the rest were members of the First New Hampshire Regiment, with the exception of one. He was Corp. William M. Johnston of Milton, N. Y. He was in Tennessee when the war broke out and enlisted in a regiment in that State. He was the only really sick man in the lot. He said the men received only twenty-four soda crackers a day with some salt pork, and potatoes that were unfit to eat. Fresh meat was seldom issued.

John Grant of 209 West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, said that the camp at Chickamauga was on marshy ground and unfit for human habitation.

Frank Dimond said the water was fairly good, but the men had to carry it two miles.

William J. Coyle, George Callahan, and Lewis Kitchen, of Berlin, N. H., all said that the horrors of Chickamauga had not been exaggerated. Some of the men, Coyle said, had been removed to Lexington, Ky.

The men were all able to walk to the ferryboats except Johnston, who had to be carried by his comrades. They said they would go with him to the Grand Central Station and see him safely entrained for home.

The second train arrived at 2 o'clock P. M. It brought twenty-two men of the Ninth New York Regiment, all of whom were supposed to be convalescent, but several of whom were scarcely able to walk. These had telegraphed to friends, who met them with carriages. They were lifted into these and driven to the ferryboats.

The worst case was that of Leroy C. Shaw of New York. He was utterly helpless. He was met by his mother and sister, but, by the advice of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, an ambulance was summoned and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Orderly Robert Stanley, who was in charge of the men, and whose home is at 319 West Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, said that, if possible, he would like to have public attention further directed to the condition of affairs at Chickamauga. He said that in addition to the complaints made about food and lack of attention, he wished to make one in regard to the disposition made of soldiers' bodies. Charles Glenn and Frank Graham died on Saturday. Their comrades wished to have the bodies embalmed so that they could be sent home, but the doctors dissected them and then had them buried in Ashland Cemetery. Graham's body, he said, was cut up an hour after death. He said he had complained to Adjt. Kipp, who had promised to make an investigation.

Edward Raleigh, who was also very ill, was met by two of his sisters, who took him in a carriage to their home.

The other men of the command were Michael Cunningham, William Hughes, Charles Griswold, Thomas Murphy, Frank Herring, William F. Stewart, William Robinson, Joseph Lindauer, William Bennett, Henry Betts, James Ryan, George R. Manning, Robert Fischer, William Scully, Jacob Stawache, William McCoy, Hamilton Graham, Frederick Gooddale, and Edward Umston. They were carried down the elevator from the train shed to the ferryboats.

TO BRING THE NINTH HOME.

Friends of the Soldiers Trying to Secure Their Muster-Out.

Friends of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, have undertaken to get an order to have that body sent back to this city from Camp Thomas. Sentiment in the regiment as to muster-out is divided. The officers and a few men want to continue on duty. Fully seven-eighths of the men want an immediate discharge.

Gov. Black received last week a petition from friends of the command asking him to appeal to President McKinley and the War Department to muster the Ninth immediately out of service. The petition pointed out that many were dependent for support on the labor of the soldiers, and that their health was endangered in camp. "If their presence were needed," it added, "to face an enemy, or even to die in defense of the country, we would gladly contribute the life and hearts of these dear ones now in the camp, but since the peace protocol has been signed, we earnestly crave for their return home."

A member of Company I of the Ninth has charged in a letter, dated Aug. 26 at Camp Thomas, that the officers have induced the Colonel to go to Washington and ask to have the regiment retained in the service and sent to Puerto Rico. He adds: "We are all hoping that he never reaches his destination. There are 1,000 men in our regiment who protest against the act of our superior officers, and the men in the ranks beg the newspapers of New York to make our protest public." The writer of the letter attributes the action of some of the officers to the fact that they draw more pay now than they could earn as civilians.

ROUGH RIDER WALLACE DEAD.

After Many Narrow Escapes in Cuba, He Expires in Brooklyn from Typhoid.

After hairbreadth escapes in the Santiago campaign, in one of which he was struck by a bursting shell without being seriously hurt, Alexander H. Wallace of Roosevelt's Rough Riders died yesterday from typhoid fever in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He came from Prescott, Arizona, and was a brother of Assemblyman Wallace of Freeport, L. I. He was a member of Troop L, and was [illegible] by Roosevelt as one of his best men.

[illegible] the man by his side was shot [illegible] but Wallace [illegible] battle [illegible] July [illegible] by a bursting shell [illegible] sharpshooters. They were sharpshooters and picked off every Spaniard who was bold enough to be dangerous.

They occupied this [illegible], but while the sharpshooting was going on Wallace had another narrow escape. He was just taking aim at a Spaniard when a Mauser bullet struck the earth near his face, blinding him with flying dirt for fifteen minutes. On another occasion, while bringing up a rapid-fire gun to the front, Wallace and the men assigned to his command crossed a defile which was completely commanded by Spanish infantry. They had an exciting time, but brought up the gun.

After the campaign Wallace was much emaciated, but was not supposed to be sick. He obtained a furlough, and went to Freeport to recuperate. He grew worse, and on Friday last was taken to St. Peter's Hospital. It was found that he was suffering from typhoid fever, and yesterday he died. The funeral will be held at Freeport on Friday at 1 P. M. He was thirty-five years old. He will be buried at Hempstead with military honors.

HEROES LAID TO REST.

A Number of Soldiers Buried Yesterday—The Sad Case of Private John Quilty.

Private John J. Quilty of the Seventy-first Regiment, whose home was at 325 East Ninety-third Street, was buried yesterday morning in Calvary Cemetery. He had previously been buried at Camp Wikoff, without the knowledge of his parents, and the body had been disinterred. Quilty was twenty-one years old. He was in the tea business when he joined the Seventy-first, two months before the war began, and he went through the Santiago campaign with his regiment, coming back racked by fever and dysentery.

The young man wrote to his parents that he had not proper food in the camp, and he begged for some brandy and food, the doctor having advised brandy. His parents, as soon as they heard he was in the camp, sent everything needed, and they believed he would thrive under the food and treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Quilty went down to the camp on Aug. 27, as soon as they possibly could, and they then learned to their horror that their son was dead and buried. No notification of either the serious illness or the death of their son had been sent to them. Then they learned that not a single piece of fruit that had been sent to the boy had reached him.

The parents returned home, the mother almost prostrated, and the father at once obtained permission to have the body dug up. A detail of the Seventy-first men accompanied the body to the cemetery yesterday.

St. Agnes's Chapel, at Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue, was filled yesterday morning with the family, friends, and relatives of Private Harlan Messister, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who died in Boston Monday. The Rev. Edwin R. Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Holcomb of Trinity Church, officiated at the services. There were delegations from the Seventy-first Regiment, the Seventh United States Artillery, and the Knights of Temperance. The burial was in Kensico Cemetery, representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Seventh Artillery being present. Messister joined his regiment at the opening of the war and went through the Santiago campaign. He came here on the Olivette, but was taken to Boston, where he died.

The funeral of Private John F. Cavanagh of Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, took place yesterday morning in St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street. There was a large number of friends present, including members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, several from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and 100 members of St. Joseph's Society, of which Cavanagh was a member. The Director of the society, the Rev. Thomas Thornton, celebrated the mass and paid a high tribute to the dead soldier. Cavanagh died at Camp Wikoff from fever. He lived at 317 East Thirty-eighth Street.

DEATH OF E. PERCY McKEEVER.

Father of the Seventy-first Boy Declares that Neglect Was the Cause.

E. Percy McKeever, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, died from typhoid fever at Mount Sanai Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to the hospital Tuesday by his father, Daniel McKeever, a lawyer.

The boy's father and mother were present when he died. About the last conscious words the boy spoke were: "We were treated like dogs." Young McKeever was twenty-one years old the day he left Camp Black for Cuba. He was in the thick of the fight at San Juan Hill, but escaped only to be brought home on the St. Louis and placed in the detention camp, where his father claims he was without medical attendance for six days. Funeral services will be held at the home of his parents, 2,526 Marion Avenue, Fordham, to-morrow noon, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

The boy's father, Daniel McKeever, when seen at his residence last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said: "That boy died of typhoid fever, supplemented by starvation and gross neglect, and he was about right when he said they were treated like dogs. When I heard that the Seventy-first had been landed at Montauk I went to Camp Wikoff to look for the boy, and when I inquired for him the officers insisted that there was no such man in camp. Fortunately, I was informed by one of his comrades that he had come up on the St. Louis and had been sent to the detention hospital.

"He was not so very bad then, and although I tried every possible means I was unable to arrange for his furlough. This was on Saturday, Aug. 20. I went down on the following Wednesday and met Secretary Alger, to whom I stated my case. He instructed the officer in charge to give the boy a furlough and the Surgeon to allow him to leave camp if he was fit. The Surgeon refused to allow him to go, and it was not until the following Friday that I got the boy away. I was thunderstruck when I learned from the boy that from the time I first visited him up to the time I took him away he was so absolutely without medical attention. I felt like causing trouble then and there, but did not dare to do so, fearing that they might detain the boy; but the facts remain that the boy, weak and sick from typhoid and a severe attack of dysentery, was without any hospital attention for six days.

"After he had been in Mount Sinai Hospital a day the doctors told me that if the boy died it would be purely from lack of attention and starvation, and the result speaks for itself. If I had got the boy the first, or even the second, time I went to Camp Wikoff for him, he could undoubtedly have been saved."

Death of Private Miskell.

Thomas F. Miskell, a private of Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, died in the hospital on Governors Island yesterday. He was brought from Camp Wikoff on the Rio Grande last week and had been critically ill ever since. The body was brought to the city on the 5 o'clock boat under a military escort. The brother and sister of the soldier, who were with him shortly before he died, will have the body buried.

SANTIAGO SICK LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily health report, posted at the War Department to-night:

"Santiago, Aug. 31.—Total sick, 348; total fever, 289; total new cases of fever, 9; returned to duty, 54. Deaths: Clarence Lewis, private, Company F, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; George Sandoso, private, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, chronic dysentery; Luther Rusher, private, Company F, Fifth United States Volunteers, acute dysentery; Henry C. Chutt, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pneumonia after yellow fever; George Fleckenstein, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

RED CROSS NURSE STRICKEN.

Miss Cherrie M. French, a Red Cross nurse, twenty-two years old, whose home is at 27 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn., is at Bellevue Hospital, ill with fever. Ever since the inauguration of Camp Wikoff Miss French has been in attendance on the soldiers.

Surgeon Major Brown of Montauk notified his wife, who lives at 400 West End Avenue, of the illness and desperate condition of the nurse, and at the request of her husband Mrs. Brown went to the Long Island station last night with a carriage, in which she took Miss French to Bellevue.

Wreck Victims Expected To-day.

Capt. Duffy of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, is expected to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station, in Jersey City, this morning at 8:30 o'clock, in charge of the bodies of Frank Glennan of 18 Manhattan Street and Peter Farley of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, the two soldiers who were killed in the railroad accident near Birmingham, Ala., a few days ago. Both funerals will take place on Saturday, that of [illegible] Joseph's Church, and that [illegible] Church of the [illegible]

[illegible] TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Transport Allegheny, with Massachusetts Soldiers on Board, Arrives in Bad Condition.

FOURTEEN DIE ON THE VOYAGE

Rough Riders Will Be Mustered Out at Once—Plans Being Made to Send Sick Regulars Away Next Week.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 31.—The cattle transport Allegheny arrived to-day with the major part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers on board. Dr. Magruder and the other inspecting officers were loud in their condemnation of the state of affairs they found on board of the ship. They said she should never have been used for the transporting of troops, even well ones, for a short distance, much less sick and weakened soldiers for a long distance. The ship was a cattle transport totally unfitted for the work cut out for her. Her condition must have been bad before the troops were put on her, and according to Dr. Magruder it was frightful before she arrived here.

She brought Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H of the regiment. When she came in the report was that 480 of the men were well. This does not mean that they are not sick. It means they have not reported sick and that they are able to care for themselves or are cared for their comrades who are little better than the sick. One hundred and forty-five men were sick when the transport arrived. Some of these are very low, and probably will not recover. Thirteen died from diseases on the voyage, and their bodies were buried at sea. This is the largest number of men to die on any transport yet arrived. The quarantine officers say the wonder is so few died.

The ship is said to have been hastily fitted out as a troop ship when ships were sorely needed to take Shafter's men to Cuba after the Spanish fleet had been trapped in Santiago Bay, and she has not been overhauled since that first hasty fitting out. There are said to have been no accommodations for the men that were anything like ample, and that no ship used was so poorly fitted for the purpose. The men are said to have been herded together worse than sheep would have been.

Those who died on the voyage and were buried at sea were: Walter J. Tilton, Company M, Lowell; Walter Small, Company M, Lowell; M. F. Caughran, Company B, Boston; James A. Conroy, Company B, Boston; James A. Donovan, Company J, Boston; Charles P. McMann, Company C, Worcester; Michael J. Healy, Company G, Worcester; Austin Dunbar, Company C, West Roxbury; J. T. Dunn, Company C, West Roxbury; Thomas J. Murphy, Company H, Boston; Patrick J. Donohu, Company H, Boston; Robert H. Flint, Jr., Company H, Boston; Stephen J. Ryan, artificer, Company F, Lawrence.

Edward F. Sullivan, Company G, Worcester, fell overboard on Aug. 28 and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Reason for Large Death List.

As an explanation of the many deaths it is said that this regiment took along more of its sick than any other, and that men who ought to have been left behind were taken on the ship, as they and their comrades preferred they should risk the voyage home than to remain for what seems to have been considered certain death in the hospitals about Santiago. Some of the men who were taken on board are said to have been so sick that whether they remained where they were or came North on the ship made little difference. The trip was a long one, as the ship sailed on Aug. 24.

When the main body of the regiment left Santiago Companies I and M were left behind and they did not start until two days later, but they were at anchor in the bay three hours after their comrades arrived. They came on the auxiliary cruiser Panther. The Panther brought 106 men, of whom 15 were sick. The only death during the voyage was of Private Charles A. Bradden of Company M, Lowell, Mass., who fell overboard and was drowned. The men on the Panther were in fairly good condition and had none of the hardships reported from their comrades. The ship, being a cruiser, was in perfect condition, and while the room was limited, there was nothing like overcrowding.

The Rough Riders will be mustered out at once, and the work has really commenced, as an accounting of their equipment was in progress to-day. To-morrow the work of mustering out the men will begin, and proceed just as fast as it can be rushed. There is no change in the programme of the Government as to getting all the volunteers out of this camp just as fast as they can be sent away. Whether there will be any parade of the Rough Riders in New York is uncertain, but one thing is certain—that if there is, it will be after the men are out of the Government service. The expectation is that the last of this regiment will have become veterans of the war by Saturday and perhaps sooner.

Some time to-morrow, probably in the morning, the Thirty-third Michigan will depart. The regiment will muster about 725 men when they leave camp, and the sick will be sent away as fast as possible afterward. It is possible that a hospital train of sick Michigan troops may leave the camp about Saturday. The Thirty-fourth Michigan will leave on Friday. This will bring the list of volunteers here down considerably. Those of the Michigan regiments too sick to go with their comrades on either of the troop trains or on the hospital trains will be furloughed home just as rapidly as they are sufficiently well. Both the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth go home on sixty-day furloughs, and will probably be mustered out at their armories.

To Rush Sick Regulars Home.

The outrush of sick during the next week will be very heavy. All, or as nearly all as possible, of the sick regulars will be sent away. The plan now is to send them on hospital trains. There is a question as to whether these trains will be made up here or at Jersey City. Those who think the trains should be made up here say the best way is to have the trunk lines send cars down here and then, after they reach Long Island City or Bay Ridge, have them transported on floats to Jersey City and thence without change by easy stages, but with dispatch, to the objective point. Those who favor starting the trains from Jersey City want the sick taken to that point on transports fitted out for the purpose; not army transports, however. They want boats like the Shinnecock and other Sound steamers to do the work. They claim that in the end, although this involves a double handling, it would be the better way.

These sick regulars will be sent to the army posts from which they came. In every case there is a skeleton garrison there and these men will have orders to prepare things for the arrival of the sick. This is something that pleases the regulars, who to a man want to get back to where they started from. Those soldiers who have been in high altitudes find the air here heavy. The doctors think that the change will do the men good, for it will bring them into what are their natural localities and to which they are accustomed. Among the well regulars the departure of the sick will be welcomed, for they see in it an indication that before long they will follow the sick and turn their backs upon Montauk.

The doctors have evolved a new plan of sending convalescent patients away. It is to send a patient off with a sixty-day furlough in the care of a comrade from his own company, his "bunkie" if possible, who will also receive a sixty-day furlough and attend to the sick man's wants. The reason "bunkies" are preferred is that army life causes real affection to spring up between two men who have shared the same tent for a few months, and some instances of the greatest devotion have been witnessed here between a sick or dying man and the man who has been his partner for months and years. This is most true of the regulars. Hardy regulars have given way to hysterics when they found their old tent mate had died in the hospital, and instances are common where men have walked miles to the railroad station to secure delicacies for their sick tent mates.

The general hospital is getting smaller rapidly now, and despite the fact there are new arrivals every hour, the number is decreasing. Three hundred sick were taken out of the hospital to-day and transferred to the Shinnecock, which is now a division hospital, under command of Surgeon Major Borden. The Shinnecock sailed for New York, where the sick will be transferred to hospitals. The Red Cross yacht, Red Cross, took fifteen more away this afternoon. She sailed for New London. Mrs. Livingston Mason offered to take fifteen sick to New Haven on her yacht, and the offer was accepted and the men were sent. Fifty sick went away this afternoon on a hospital train. They go to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

Went to Hospital to Get Furloughs.

[illegible] reason for the rapid increase in the [illegible] sick reported from day to day [illegible] been found. There are hundreds of men in the camp who ought to be in the hospitals, and many of them found that a few days' stay in the hospitals meant a sixty-day furlough. The result was that they answered roll call as sick, were sent to the hospitals, spent a few days there in getting strong enough to get about, and then obtained their furloughs. There is nothing wrong in this, and when the men thought they were practicing a little subterfuge, they were in many cases saving their lives.

A conference of doctors to-day decided that in view of Dr. Senn's warning, a distilling plant will be best, and one has been asked for. It will be of considerable capacity, and if another is needed it will be ordered. Orders have also been issued that no water, whether from the wells or from the ponds, shall be used until it has been boiled, and Captains and commanding officers are charged with seeing that this order is strictly obeyed.

Corp. J. N. Corbett of Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, who had been in the hospital but had recovered and returned to duty, was fixing his bed last night when he suddenly expired. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

Deaths in the Hospital.

The deaths reported at the hospital to-day were: Alexander Heller, Company B, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, typhoid; Henry Bordick, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, malaria; Philip Gooch, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry, typhoid; John W. Crawford, Troop N, Ninth Cavalry, typhoid; Frank Kane, Company E, Twentieth Regular Infantry; Private Wolfenberg, Company I, Seventh Regular Infantry; James E. Jernan, Company K, Twenty-second Regiment; Timothy Cancay, Company B, Seventh Regular Infantry.

The hospital reports to-day are: General hospital, 1,272; detention hospital, 416. The overcrowding in the hospitals is rapidly disappearing because of the removal of patients to other hospitals in the vicinity.

Private John Wagner of Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to the ridge pole of his tent. Wagner was suffering from malaria and had been delirious for the past thirty-six hours.

The men of Companies D and M of the Texas Volunteers and those of A and D of the First Artillery were landed from the transport San Marcos to-day and went to the detention camp. The San Marcos is now being made ready to act as a hospital transport to carry sick to New York hospitals, where arrangements have been made to care for them. The transport Specialist has also landed her troops.

A tug, having on board Theodore K. Gills, President of the Newport Hospital, and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, President of the Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association, has arrived here with a physician and several nurses.

DOES NOT FEAR EPIDEMIC.

Gen. Wheeler Thinks Peril of Situation at Montauk Exaggerated—Rough Riders May Parade.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 31.—Gen. Wheeler was seen to-day in reference to the statement made by Dr. Nicholas Senn that serious danger of a typhoid fever epidemic exists. He said: "I am inclined to think that Dr. Senn has somewhat exaggerated the peril of the situation. At the same time, all necessary precautions will be taken to guard against infection. I have been assured by the surgeons with whom I conferred this morning that the water is in no danger of being contaminated for at least another week, and by that time I hope all necessary arrangements will have been completed to make the drinking water pure and germ free.

"Aside from this I am well pleased with the general condition of the camp. Of course, some evils exist, but we are trying to remedy them as fast as possible. On the whole, I can say with all truth that the soldiers are being treated and faring much better here than in any place I ever saw in my life."

The camp of the Rough Riders looked more like a schoolhouse playground to-day than like soldiers' quarters. The announcement that mustering out would begin to-morrow made the men forget all the hardships they had undergone in Cuba or in Tampa. Not even the disappointment felt by the entire regiment over the fact that the mustering out would take place here instead of in New York, as the men expected, could dampen their spirit.

For the first time since they have been in camp they have had what would have been a dress parade, but for the field uniforms. Col. Roosevelt took the troops out to-day on a level plateau, a short distance from the camp, and put them through a series of evolutions that would have done credit to a regiment of veteran regulars. They may have lacked the strict precision with which regular cavalrymen execute movements, but the deficiency in this respect was more than made up in the graceful easy riding, in the brilliant dashing gallop, and in the splendidly rounded turns. Immediately after the review by the Colonel the bugle sounded "Fall out," and the riders made a rush for their quarters.

Then the pranks began. Policing on horseback was the first number on the programme. The men rode through the troop streets, and, hanging on to the pommel of the saddle with one leg, swung themselves clean over their horses' bodies, and picked up scraps of paper from the ground, and tightened tent pegs, and in a few minutes had the camp spick and span. Games of tag, blind man's buff, and hide and seek, all on horseback, ended the remaining hours of the afternoon, and the men entered into their play with as much heart as they would have gone into a fight.

The prospect of going home at an early date acted as a tonic for their heretofore listless spirits, and they were once more the boys of the plains. And to crown their joy their Colonel assured them that they could spend at least one day in New York as a body and be free to receive the adulation of the public, which he considered they well deserved.

Speaking on this subject, Col. Roosevelt said to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent: "I shall see Gen. Wheeler to-morrow and ask him for permission to have my regiment parade in New York on Labor Day, Sept. 5. Even if mustering out begins to-morrow, it will take at least two weeks to complete the work, and I think we can be spared for one day. My plan is to take the regiment down to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, from there to Union Square, and then up Fifth Avenue. All my men are anxious to parade in New York, and I want them to have the opportunity.

"I am proud of my boys, and I want to show them to New Yorkers just as they are. Unfortunately, there will not be over 500 of them in line. About 100 are in the hospital here and in New York. Another hundred are either sick or lie buried in Cuba, and a number are away on sick leave. These that are here need the exhilarating effect of a day in New York, and I shall do my best to give it to them. I should have liked to have had the mustering out take place in New York, but of course that is not for me to dispose of. Still, I am determined that the many men in my regiment who have never seen New York and have never had a sample of the hospitality of New York citizens shall not miss the opportunity."

DAINTIES FOR CAMP WIKOFF.

Will Be Brought from Newport by Commodore Gerry and Capt. Kane.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—To-morrow morning the steam yacht Electra will leave for Montauk Point with Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and a party of friends, who will aid in the distribution of food and other necessary articles for the relief of the distressed soldiers there.

Among the many articles to be taken in large quantities are fresh eggs from the farms all over the island, soups of all kinds, liquors, soda, fruits, and such like. This will make the fourth expedition sent to Montauk for the relief of the soldiers, and others are now being made up.

Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders is also taking a large cargo of good things for the Rough Riders on the yacht Ariel.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Wheeler this morning:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Aug. 31.

"The Commandant, Camp Wikoff, New York:

"The President will pay your command an informal visit on Saturday, accompanied by the Secretary of War. CORBIN."

Delicacies Sent to Camp Wikoff.

If the troops at Camp Wikoff have served to them all of the supplies sent out from the purchasing depot at the Army Building they should live well. Shipments to Montauk for the past few days include 15,000 dozens of eggs, 55 barrels of oatmeal, 50 boxes of lemons, 100 boxes of oranges, 206 kegs of pickles, 4,800 three-pound cans of peaches, 9,600 two-pound cans of pears, 4,800 cans of green corn, and 142,000 pounds of ice. The office staff of the depot and Purchasing Commissary Col. Woodruff have been trying their utmost not only to keep up with the needs of the camp, but have worked to provide a superabundance.

DREYFUS VICTIM [illegible] OF A FORGERY

Continued from Page 1.

have who have believed in the value of the first two documents and in the authenticity of the last."

It is quite likely that Col. Picquart since the day he wrote the above has had an opportunity, although in prison, to explain fully to the Premier of France his suspicions regarding the document which, according to the ill-fated Henry's own confession, was manufactured for the sole purpose of presenting some palpable proof of the guilt of Dreyfus before the people of France.

THE CASE AGAINST DREYFUS.

He Expressed Confidence of Vindication, Even If He Should Not Live to See It.

Ex-Capt. Dreyfus, who is at the Ile du Diable off the coast of French Guiana serving a life sentence, having been convicted of betraying French army secrets to a foreign Government, presumably Germany, was in 1894 an Attaché of the French War Office. In the Fall of that year he was arrested charged with treason. The charge was based on a "bordereau" or list of documents, which the writer offered for sale. Three out of five experts in handwriting declared that Dreyfus had written the document; two asserted that he had not. A court-martial, presided over by Col. Sandherr, now dead, tried the case. Dreyfus was found guilty, and on Jan. 5, 1895, in the yard of the Ecole Militaire of Paris, he was publicly degraded; his buttons and insignia of rank were cut from his uniform and his sword was broken. This was done in the presence of about 8,000 troops. In marching along the line, he paused before his old comrades of the General Staff and said, "Tell the people of France that I am innocent."

But they mocked him and shouted "A bas Juif! Kill him!"

Dreyfus, the only calm man in the multitude, turned sternly upon them and said simply, "You cowards!" Then he continued the criminal march marked out for him.

In the following Summer, rumors having gone abroad that Dreyfus had been illegally convicted, an article, said to have been inspired by Col. Sandherr, appeared in L'Eclair, which stated that further incriminating evidence had been discovered against Dreyfus. It was said that a visiting card had been picked up in the waste basket of the German Embassy. This card was alleged to be in the handwriting of the German Military Attaché. According to Col. Sandherr the card read: "Cet animal de D— devient trop exigeant."

This satisfied people for a time, and for over two years, with the exception of the unfounded rumor of the escape of the prisoner from the Ile du Diable, there were no new developments in the Dreyfus case of importance. In the meantime, Col. Sandherr died.

Mathieu Dreyfus Comes Out.

In November, 1897, interest in the case was again awakened, for on the 16th of that month the brother of ex-Capt. Dreyfus addressed a letter to Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, alleging that Count Walsing Esterhazy, a commandant of the French Army, was the real author of the bordereau.

M. Schoeurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, and later on Emile Zola, interested themselves in the case. The handwriting in the bordereau was shown to be very similar to that of Commandant Esterhazy. What followed—the trial of Esterhazy and his acquittal—the famous letters of Zola, and the writer's conviction of having libeled the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, is of too recent occurrence to need explanation, except upon one point. That point was the "one ray of light" that Zola tried in vain to have introduced in his own trial. He wanted the Government to produce the evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

He succeeded, however, or his counsel Maitre Labori did, in forcing Col. Henry on the witness stand to acknowledge that the conviction had not been made entirely upon the evidence offered in the bordereau. And the Government by saying that the peace of the Nation demanded that the secret evidence should remain secret, practically acknowledged that Dreyfus had been found guilty upon evidence that was not stated in the acte d'accusation, or made known to the prisoner or to his counsel. What was this secret evidence?

Gen. Mercier's Statement.

Gen. Mercier, Minister of War when Dreyfus was court-martialed, made a statement at the Zola trial which led people to believe that it was the card which had been published as "confirmatory" evidence in L'Eclair. The actual words contained on the card were then made known. Sandherr had evidently written them from memory, for they did not exactly correspond with the card published in his inspired article. The real words were: "Cette canaille de D— devient trop exigeante."

Just before his death, it is said Col. Sandherr, still sincerely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, made a confession which completes the chain in the evidence to show how the card was presented before the court-martial in a form which left the officers nothing to do but to convict. According to Sandherr, the court-martial was about to dismiss the case on the weak evidence of the bordereau, when Gen. Mercier said: "Gentlemen, there is something else. This card."

He then explained where it had been found and read it, but he introduced the name "Dreyfus" where the initial "D" actually stood. The members of the court-martial were not allowed to see the card. They believed the word of the Minister of War, and they convicted Capt. Dreyfus of treason.

There seems to be little doubt of the authenticity of Sandherr's confession, for it was offered as evidence of the illegality of the Dreyfus court-martial, when Mme. Dreyfus made her last application for a reversal of judgment in her husband's case.

Dreyfus Wrote a Letter.

On the day following M. Cavaignac's statement in the Chamber, M. Demange, who had been the counsel of ex-Capt. Dreyfus, sent to the Minister of Justice a letter written by his client Dec. 31, 1894, and never published. Later the text of this letter, with certain passages stricken out, was made public. The reference in it to Col. (then Commandant) Henry will be interesting at this time. The document in the expurgated form runs as follows:

"Major du Paty came to-day, Monday, Dec. 31, 1894, at 5:30 P. M., after the rejection of my appeal, to ask me on behalf of the Minister whether I had not, perhaps, been the victim of my imprudence, whether I had not meant really to lay a bait, * * * and had then found myself caught fairly in the trap. I replied that I had never had relations with any agent or attaché, * * * that I had undertaken no such process as baiting, and that I was innocent. Then he said to me that he was himself convinced of my guilt, from an examination of the handwriting of the documents brought up against me and from the nature of the documents enumerated therein; secondly, from information according to which the disappearance of documents corresponded with my [illegible] on the [illegible] Staff. [illegible] finally, a [illegible] that declared that [illegible] Dreyfus was a [illegible] * * * without, however, affirming that that Dreyfus was an officer.

"I asked Major du Paty to be confronted with this agent. He said that was impossible. Major du Paty acknowledged that never had I been suspected previous to the reception of the incriminating document.

Bertillon's Expert Testimony.

"I then demanded of him why there had been no surveillance exercised over the officers in the month of February, since Major Henry had affirmed at the court-martial that he had been warned at that date that there was a traitor among the officers. Major du Paty responded that he knew nothing about that affair; that it was not his business but that of Major Henry; that it was difficult to watch the officers of the General Staff. * * * Then perceiving that he had said too much, he added, 'we are talking between four walls. If I am questioned I can deny everything.' I maintained my calmness, for I wished to know exactly what he had in mind. En résumé, he said that I had been condemned because there was a clue indicating that the culprit was an officer and that the seized letter came to give confirmation to that clue. He also added that since my arrest the leakage at the Ministry had stopped, that perhaps—had left the letter [illegible] expressly to sacrifice me in order to satisfy my demands.

"He then spoke to me of the remarkable expert testimony of M. Bertillon, according to which I had placed my own handwriting and that of my brother [illegible] in case I should be arrested with the [illegible] upon me to protest that it was a conspiracy against me. He moreover intimated that my wife and family were my accomplices—in short, the whole theory of M. Bertillon. At this point, knowing what I wanted to discover, and not caring to allow him to insult my family as well, I stopped him, saying, 'Enough. I have but one word to say—that I am innocent; and that it is your duty to continue your inquiries.' 'If you are really innocent,' he cried, 'you are undergoing the most monstrous martyrdom of all time.' 'I am that martyr,' I replied, 'and I hope the future may prove it to you!'

Dreyfus Sums Up His Case.

"To sum up—it results from this conversation * * * that there had been leakages at the Ministry; (2) that —— must have heard and must have repeated to Major Henry that there was an officer who was a traitor. I do not think he would have invented it himself. (3) That the incriminating letter was taken at —— From all this I draw the following conclusions, the first certain, the two others possible. In the first case, a spy really exists. * * * At the French Ministry all documents have disappeared. Moreover, that spy probably slipped in an officer's uniform, imitating his handwriting to divert suspicion, and, fourthly, * * * This hypothesis does not exclude the fact No. 1, which seems sure, but the tenor of the letter does not render this third hypothesis very likely. It would be connected rather with the first fact and the second hypothesis—that is to say, the presence of a spy at the Ministry and an imitation of my handwriting by that spy, or simply a resemblance of handwriting.

"However this may be, it seems to me that if your agent is clever he should be able to unravel this web by casting his nets as well on the * * * side as on the * * * side. This will not prevent the employment of every other method I have indicated, for the truth must be discovered. After the departure of Major du Paty I wrote the following letter to the Minister: 'I receive by order a visit of Major du Paty, to whom I once more declared that I was innocent, and that I had never even committed an imprudence. I am condemned. I have no favors to ask, but in the name of my honor, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to beg you to continue your investigations. When I have departed, let the search go on; it is the only favor I would ask.'"

Punished for Shouting "Vive Zola!"

NANCY, France, Aug. 31.—A court-martial here has just sentenced a private soldier to three months' imprisonment and 500f. fine for shouting "Vive Zola!"

LIEUT. COL. HENRY'S CAREER.

A Peasant's Son Noted for His Directness of Manner.

Lieut. Col. Henry was a commandant attached to the War Office in 1894, a colleague of ex-Capt. Dreyfus. He was known to be jealous of Dreyfus, and for his services to the Government in the case he was, a little over a year ago, promoted. On the third day of the trial of Emile Zola at the Seine Assizes, Col. Henry was particularly hard pressed by Maitre Labori, whose intention it was to force the witness to admit that secret evidence had been introduced in the Dreyfus court-martial.

Gen. Ravary, in his report on the case against Col. Picquart for having made an improper use of the functions of his office in aiding the friends of Dreyfus, has said that Col. Henry alleged that he had returned unexpectedly to Paris and had caught Col. Picquart with Maitre Leblois, one of the lawyers for the defense, examining the secret document, and that a photograph of the card bearing the words "Cette canaille de D., etc.," was lying on the table.

It was proved at the Zola trial that no such meeting could have taken place; Col. Henry stuck to it, however, that he had simply said that he had seen Picquart examining the Dreyfus documents "dossier."

Maitre Labori then asked Col. Henry: "Did you see any other paper?"

Picquart replied in the negative when a portion of Gen. Ravary's report was read.

"I am not responsible for Ravary's report," shouted Col. Henry. "I simply said the Dreyfus dossier, and Col. Picquart is a liar if he says I did not see him looking over it with Maitre Leblois."

Col. Picquart attempted to have the President of the Assizes reprimand the witness, but M. Delegorgue simply said: "You do not agree, that is all."

A duel between Picquart and Henry followed this incident, in which the latter was wounded.

Col. Henry was a peasant's son. He was born on Pouzy, in Marne, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute, in 1868. He had a good military record for bravery and inexorable discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign.

He retained much of the rough-and-ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign language, and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

Dr. McGee Going to Camp Wikoff.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will go to Camp Wikoff to-day to examine the nurses there and see if any more are needed in the hospitals at the camp. She said yesterday that the Government was now employing 700 qualified nurses, who are paid $30 a month. While in Washington she had over 4,500 applications from women who wished to take positions as nurses, and were willing to go wherever their services were required. There are now 100 nurses at Camp Wikoff, but they are volunteer nurses, who can only work in the hospitals if they have the consent of the Surgeons. These volunteers work without pay. Dr. McGee will examine the quarters of these nurses and report whether they are properly housed.

Delicacies for Rough Riders.

Robert B. Holmes, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who is at Noble & Mestre's, in the Mills Building, secured last week by subscriptions on the Exchange $3,500 as a fund out of which to supply delicacies to the Rough Riders at Montauk Point. Mr. Holmes has received a letter of thanks from Col. Roosevelt.

[illegible]

[illegible] TENDER[illegible]

Police [illegible] Continue [illegible]

Capt. Price [illegible] Tenderloin [illegible] says he [illegible] on arresting [illegible] caught [illegible] the streets [illegible] Magistrate Pool may [illegible] Twenty [illegible] Magistrate Pool in the West [illegible] Street Police Court yesterday [illegible] discharged [illegible]. Of four [illegible] under exactly similar circ[illegible] Magistrate discharged three [illegible] one.

"How do you know that [illegible] disorderly?" asked Magistrate [illegible] policeman who arraigned one [illegible]

"I know [illegible] to be a regular [illegible] to two men [illegible] the policeman. "She has been [illegible] and was up before [illegible] Friday."

"How do you know that she [illegible] formed since then?" asked [illegible] Pool.

Capt. Price said to the Magistrate [illegible] want to know exactly what kind [illegible] you want the policemen to get [illegible] trate Pool made no reply, and C[illegible] continued: "Let me inform you [illegible] that I'll never ask any of the [illegible] my command to demean himself [illegible] evidence you want, nor will I [illegible] any such action on their part."

Magistrate Pool then said it w[illegible] to send the policemen in citizens' [illegible] make this kind of arrests.

"That is the best way of [illegible] precinct of these characters," [illegible] Price. "If the men were sent [illegible] work in uniform, the women wo[illegible] evade them. Since I took charge [illegible] precinct I have arrested 222 [illegible] whom 212 have been fined. If [illegible] change these women you will [illegible] my work."

Capt. Price accompanied to court [illegible] man Lewis Owens, who was charged [illegible] having assaulted Rose Harris [illegible] Magistrate Pool had ordered to [illegible] on Tuesday. Lawyer Newburger [illegible] as counsel for Owens. Magistrate [illegible] fused to let the lawyer [illegible] apologized for his conduct [illegible] fore, when he was ejected.

"I protest at being kept [illegible] ing," said Lawyer Newburger [illegible] voice.

Bang! bang! bang! went Magistrate [illegible] gavel, but Mr. Newburger raised [illegible] still higher.

"Arrest this man, and bring him [illegible] fore me," ordered Magistrate Pool [illegible] he suspended the tattoo on the [illegible] policeman took Newburger by the [illegible] ers and forced him into a front [illegible]

Assistant District Attorney [illegible] then requested that the examination [illegible] down for Friday, and this was done.

Capt. Price said last evening that [illegible] will go on making arrests. The [illegible] he said, was already much cleaner [illegible] had been.

MONTANA STAGE "HELD [illegible]

Driver of a Mail Conveyance [illegible] Criminal Not Known.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 31.—The [illegible] driver, who carries the mail bet[illegible] onia, Idaho, and Sylvanite, in the [illegible] northwestern part of this State, [illegible] up and shot day before yesterday. [illegible] perpetrator of the crime is unk[illegible] that can be told of the affair is [illegible] in the following message, received [illegible] United States Marshal Woolman [illegible] Doran, Leonia, Idaho:

"Man driving United States m[illegible] was held up and shot about th[illegible] south of Sylvanite, Flathead Cou[illegible] 29. Look the case up."

The sender of the message [illegible] master at Leonia, just across the [illegible] Idaho. The telegram contains no [illegible] inite on which to base a warran[illegible] whole affair is rather in the [illegible] Marshal does not see how he c[illegible] message has, however, been [illegible] for more detailed information, an[illegible] arrival the Government may [illegible] guilty person has not been arres[illegible] meantime.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE[illegible]

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night [illegible] o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRO[illegible]

12:10 A. M.—203 Washington St[illegible] jamin Hamburger; damage slight.

1 A. M.—184 West Eighty-seco[illegible] Charles Stone; damage, $500.

2:20 A. M.—371 East One Hu[illegible] Sixty-fifth Street; Frederick Cox; trifling.

2:25 A. M.—801 Greenwich Stre[illegible] Macy & Co.; damage, $3,000.

9 A. M.—266 West One Hundred a[illegible] ty-second Street; Abraham Philip[illegible] age, $100.

9:10 A. M.—33 East Seventy-fourt[illegible] Mrs. Steinfleist; damage, $50.

8:20 P. M.—58 Norfolk Street; [illegible] Friedman; damage slight.

Admiral Sampson's Home Re[illegible]

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Arra[illegible] for the reception to be tendered [illegible] Sampson to-morrow night have [illegible] pleted by the residents of Gle[illegible] where the Admiral lives. Admiral [illegible] Sampson will receive at the Gle[illegible] Clubhouse. After that will be a [illegible] without speeches.

Hunter Baltimore R[illegible]
10 YEARS OLD.
The Best Whiskey in Am[illegible]

REED & BART[illegible]
SILVERSMITHS
Broadway & 17th St.
8 Maiden Lane, N.

We are making a specialty of our [illegible]
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per [illegible]
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
ANTIQUE OAK CHINA CLOSETS
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Superfluous Hair on the face is embarrassing and annoying. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York, removes it; if light by depilatory, if strong by electricity. Consultation free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

[illegible] has been severely trying on [illegible] who, not sick enough upon [illegible] return to go to hospital, have been [illegible] about on furlough, without money [illegible] proper accommodation, and often without sufficient food, waiting for their [illegible] and their transportation home. In [illegible] a few instances these unfortunates have fallen helpless in the streets. In all cases they have been promptly removed to hospitals.

Yesterday the following men were received at Bellevue: Charles Schnatley, twenty-five years old, of 514 East Forty-[illegible] Company H, Sixty-ninth New [illegible], suffering from gastritis; [illegible], twenty-five years old, of [illegible] Fourth Street, Akron, Ohio, Com[illegible] Eighth Ohio Volunteers, stomach trouble; Frank Stewart, twenty-one years old, of Staunton, Va., Troop A, Ninth Cavalry, dysentery; Custer Borst, twenty years old, of Cedar Springs, Mich., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, malaria; William C. Trover, twenty-four years old, of East Liverpool, Ohio, Company E, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, malaria; Perry G. Shaw, twenty-eight years old, of 106 Charles Street, Company G, Ninth New York Volunteers, malaria; John Dunn, twenty-three years old, Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers, rheumatism; Charles Boyds, seventeen years old, Company H, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malaria; Victor Wyndram, twenty-three years old, Fifth Light Artillery, malaria; Charles M. Daly, eighteen years old, 785 Ninth Avenue, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malaria.

In addition to these there are at Bellevue six members of the Seventy-first, three of the Eighth, and about 170 others. The physicians and surgeons report good progress in all their cases yesterday.

At Roosevelt Hospital yesterday sixteen patients were received from Montauk, as follows: Edgar A. Ratcliffe, Company E, Second Infantry; John James, Company E, Tenth Infantry; Charles W. Shannon, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Frederick McGinnis, Company F, Twentieth Infantry; Percy Rambel, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; George Byers, Troop F, Ninth Cavalry; Edward Johnson, Company F, Third Infantry; Charles Holloway, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Ernest Korto, Company D, First District of Columbia; August Rickert, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Paul Beyer, Company F, Third Infantry; Joseph Robertson, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; Emil Dringman, Company E, Twentieth Infantry; Robert S. Boley, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; Jason J. Jackson, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The men came from Montauk on the yacht Red Cross and were landed at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, and thence transferred to Roosevelt.

Debonnair Green, seventeen years old, of Marquette, Michigan, a member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, (regulars,) Company L, was also received at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, making fifty-six sick in all now at the hospital. Green came alone from Montauk Point. He has malaria.

At Other Institutions.

At the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday three soldiers were admitted. They were Ezra J. Collins, a private of Company B, Thirty-second Michigan, who was taken from the Army Building to the hospital; James Taylor, twenty years old, of Jeffersonville, Ind., a private in the Seventh United States Infantry, of Company H, who was found suffering with typhoid fever at 19 Whitehall Street, and Ernest Read, eighteen years old, of Romeo, Mich., a private in Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, who was found in a building at West Broadway and Franklin Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in such a weak condition from malaria and dysentery that he could not stand on his feet.

All the sick soldiers in Hudson Street Hospital have American flags tied to the head-posts of their beds. The two soldiers of the Eighth who were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital on Tuesday are much better.

The fourteen members of the Eighth New York Volunteers who went to St. Luke's Hospital Tuesday were reported to be in better condition yesterday morning than they were when they reached the hospital.

At Mount Sinai Hospital four sick men were received yesterday. They were Anthony Lagia, Fourth Regiment; Joseph Seligman, Seventy-first Regiment; Joseph Rice, Eighth Regiment, and Morris Imster, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. All walked to the hospital except Rice. He was brought in an ambulance from the Eighth Regiment Armory. The men have malaria, with some symptoms of typhoid. In addition, there are three other men from the Eighth Regiment and two from the Seventy-first. The officials of the hospital intend setting aside a ward for soldiers.

At the New York Hospital—William Huston, twenty-eight years of age, of 605 East Fifteenth Street, a member of Company G, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was last night received from Nineteenth Street and Broadway. He was suffering from malaria. Huston arrived in New York from Chickamauga Sunday. He is on a furlough.

The men who have been taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, are doing well under the care of the sisters in the institution, and some are discharged each day. Only seven remained in the hospital yesterday. They are Joseph G. Garrity, Second Massachusetts; Nicholas Hahn, Twenty-first Infantry; William Brooke and Thomas O'Brien, Seventy-first New York Regiment; William O'Connor, Seventh Regulars, and Maurice Lyon of the First Cavalry. All are recovering except Brooke, who is dangerously ill of typhoid.

Cuban Fever a Stubborn Thing.

Dr. Kimball, the Post Surgeon at Governors Island, says that there are about forty cases of typhoid in the hospital there. He said that the cases that have come from Cuba are the worst he has ever seen. The men who were in other camps and who are suffering from typhoid are easy to treat, but those that come from Cuba are very stubborn. He said that this was owing to the malarial fever that the men have in their systems in addition to the typhoid.

MRS. LANGE'S HOME HOSPITAL.

Will Convert Her House in Brooklyn Into a Free Hospital.

The wife of Dr. Hugo Lange of 655 [illegible] ford Avenue, Brooklyn, who has acted as volunteer nurse at Camp Wikoff since Saturday, returned yesterday morning, bringing with her two sick soldiers. She intends at once to throw open her house as a free hospital for soldiers who are not suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and these men are her first patients.

Mrs. Lange needs assistance to carry out her philanthropic design, and expects that some physicians will volunteer their services. She intends to secure night and day nurses and cooks. She asks for money contributions, and also gifts of beef essences, champagne, port wine, and blackberry brandy. Volunteers are asked for, to meet the soldiers on their arrival and take them to Mrs. Lange's house, and Mrs. Lange hopes that carriages will be offered for this purpose.

Mrs. Lange is far from well as a result of her labors at Camp Wikoff, but is enthusiastic over her plan.

[illegible] Names of Sick May Be Learned.

[illegible] Major D. M. Appel, stationed [illegible] Army Building, has been put in [illegible] of the supervision and disposition of [illegible] sick soldiers in the near hospitals, including those at the harbor forts, Staten [illegible] and Brooklyn. He has made a list [illegible] sick in all the city and harbor hospitals. When the sick were brought here [illegible] were distributed as expediency suggested, or, as in the case of the Eighth Regiment, as each individual soldier wished. [illegible] hospitals have supplied a list of their [illegible] patients, and they have been arranged alphabetically upon cards, giving [illegible] name, rank, company, and regiment; [illegible] of arrival, and the name of vessel [illegible] the soldier to Camp Wikoff or to [illegible] the diagnosis, and the [illegible] of the patient.

[illegible] THE SICK SOLDIERS.

[illegible] in Long Island City—[illegible] Cross to the Rescue.

Some of the most pitiful scenes among soldiers on their way home from camp, are witnessed in Long Island City, where the men alight from the Long Island Railroad trains from Montauk Point. All men who get furloughs at Camp Wikoff receive transportation only as far as Long Island City. Thence they are supposed to make their way as best they can to the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, in Manhattan, where they are entitled to receive their pay and transportation to their homes. It is this arrangement that causes the bitterest hardship.

Two trains arrive each night from Montauk Point bearing the soldiers. The first of these is due at Long Island City at 8 P. M. and the other at 11:30, but these trains are nearly always from one and one-half to two hours late. About two hundred men usually come on each train. Many of the men are accompanied by relatives or friends, who have assisted them on the journey; others are met by friends at the station. Then come the undertakers' wagons for the dead, that are shipped in the baggage cars.

In each train load, however, there are always from twenty-five to fifty men whose homes are in other States and who have no loved ones near to assist them. They are in many cases without even sufficient money to pay the ferry fare. The Army Building is not opened until the following day, of course, and these men, worn by hunger and disease, are thrown upon the mercies of the public. Many of these men are scarcely able to [illegible] has existed since last [illegible] Secretary Alger's plan of [illegible] to every man able to [illegible] was inaugurated. The [illegible] City have done their best to relieve the distress of these neglected men; however. Ex-Mayor Gleason has directed his old-time energies to caring for sick soldiers there. Dr. P. J. McKeon, one of the best physicians in Long Island City, has devoted every moment of his spare time to treating the arrivals from the camp.

Besides the work of relief done by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee and the Grand Army of the Republic posts, the Red Cross has established in Long Island City a haven of refuge for the sick and stranded soldiers. The station was opened properly yesterday, although the Red Cross workers have been busy in Long Island City since Monday. The work is in charge of Mrs. Hammond, assisted by Mrs. Edward S. Appleton, Miss Cooley, and Miss Reid. The quarters first obtained were not suitable, and the committee is now using a three-story structure in Front Street, commodious and well ventilated, which was given free of rent, including furnishings, water, and gas, by ex-Mayor Gleason.

The building was once a gambling resort and the faro tables have not long been removed, but the structure furnishes an ideal place for the care of the sick. On the second floor, which is nicely carpeted, are arranged at night fifty cots, each furnished with a soft mattress, blankets, and two sheets. On each cot, ready for the occupant, are two handkerchiefs and a suit of pajamas or a night shirt. These cots are taken down in the day time and the room used as a reception room. In a room adjoining is a buffet, presided over by women volunteers, which dispenses liquors and any sort of light delicacies. In the floor above are bathtubs and cooking rooms.

TWO SICK SOLDIERS FAINT.

Ohio Men on Their Way Home Stricken in Jersey City.

Among the passengers who arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City yesterday afternoon intending to leave by the St. Louis express were William Woods and J. O. Sadler, members of Company E, Eighth Ohio Regiment, who came from Montauk. They had been furloughed and were going to their homes at Ashton, Ohio. They were so weak that they fainted in the waiting room.

They were carried to the train shed, where they soon revived. When they went to buy their tickets they found that the Pennsylvania could only carry them to a point about 150 miles from Ashton. This left them short of money. When the fact was made known, the waiting passengers took up a collection and $19 was raised, and the conductor of their train was instructed to see that the men were put off at the proper point to make the connection for Ashton.

[illegible] AT CAMP BLACK.

Seventy-five Men Down with What Is Thought to be Malaria.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Aug. 31.—There are seventy-five men in the Camp Black Hospital to-day, laid low by fever. The Surgeons of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments say the sickness at the camp is malarial fever, but in order that there may be no mistake as to its nature a careful analysis is to be made. The fever has reached the camps of the batteries, but the Surgeons are confident of being able successfully to cope with all the cases.

Major Timothy Wilcox of the United States Army says the fever is owing to the men sleeping on straw over the damp ground and sitting and lying about the field. He thinks the fever was taken by the men before the floors were put in the tents and is only now cropping out.

Ill at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 31.—Private Arthur M. Brothers, Company I, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, is at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, on [illegible] from exhaustion. He arrived [illegible] Wikoff on Sunday.

ANDREW F. STEELE KILLED.

Ex-Senator Blackburn's Friend Shot by an Enemy at Versailles, Ky.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Blackburn's life-long friend, Andrew F. Steele, fell, pierced by three pistol bullets fired by Merritt Hughes, this afternoon. The ex-Senator caught him in his arms and lowered him to the ground. Then he ministered to the stricken man until death ended his sufferings at 5:15 o'clock.

Merritt Hughes, the slayer, is a wealthy lumber merchant, about fifty years old. He and Steele, who was about sixty years of age, and a well-known horseman, had been enemies for some time. When they met on the street this afternoon Steele, who had been drinking, began cursing Hughes. The latter fired four times at his enemy.

[illegible] MEETS DEATH.

Tragedy Results from an Encounter Between Merchants in Montana.

COKEDALE, Mon., Aug. 31.—This little city was the scene last night of a fearful tragedy, resulting in the death of John Maher, who essayed the rôle of peacemaker in a fight between W. J. Haversack and E. B. Vater. The latter two are merchants whose places of business adjoin each other on Main Street. Haversack was drinking heavily, and, entering Vater's establishment, drew a revolver and attempted to fire, pointing the weapon at Vater's head. The cartridge failed to explode, however, and Vater started to chase Haversack, firing twice without effect.

Spectators then attempted to stop the shooting. Maher seized Haversack from behind. Haversack threw the revolver over his left shoulder, placed it against Maher's head, and fired, killing him instantly. Haversack was beaten into insensibility before he was overpowered, and is in a serious condition. There is some talk of lynching, [illegible] the law will take its course.

Fire in [illegible] Hat Factory.

YONKERS, [illegible] Aug. 31.—Fire wrecked a large part of the John T. Waring hat factory last night. A big lot of army hats, which had been completed and was awaiting shipment, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Peoria Firm Assigns.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—Rouse, Hazard & Co., a large bicycle manufacturing and farm implement firm, confessed judgment to-day in the Circuit Court for several amounts aggregating $60,000. The liabilities are figured at that amount and assets at $37,000. The firm has been in existence for thirty-four years.

Mechanicsville Man Killed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Nicholas Cole, a leading citizen of Mechanicsville, was killed at that place to-night by a Fitchburg Railway train. Mr. Cole was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

GLOOM IN 71ST'S ARMORY

Reports of Sick and Dying Comrades Form a Sad Budget for the Soldiers.

MANY HOPELESSLY "MISSING"

Lieut. Col. Homer Says the Men Will Never Be Heard Of—Lieut. Wilson Tells How to Gain Flesh Campaigning in Cuba.

Quite a number of Seventy-first Regiment men, among them many officers, strolled into the armory yesterday to chat and look after their baggage, which has come on from Montauk. Some of the officers had taken considerable baggage to the front, but they had no chance to use it in Cuba. It was put aboard the Vigilancia at Tampa, and they saw it no more until they embarked on the St. Paul for Montauk.

There was an air of sadness about the armory yesterday, and it evoked comment. Lieut. Col. Homer of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who is in charge, said:

"It seems as if the worst is yet to come. We have had calls for details to fire volleys and attend funerals every day since the Seventy-first's return. The sick are scattered all over the city, some in the homes of relatives and friends and others in hospitals. The Relief Committee is doing all it can to look after the wants of men who have no friends here, and we are working hard to clear up the list of missing. We have, however, been unable to make much progress along this line, and I fear that many a man will never be heard of."

It appears that some of the officers of the Seventy-first stood the Cuban campaign well. Perhaps the most notable instance is that of Second Lieut. George H. Wilson of Company D, a member of the Cotton Exchange. Lieut. Wilson actually gained fifteen pounds in weight while in Cuba, and says he feels in the pink of condition. He was in the armory yesterday unpacking his traps preparatory to a trip to the Adirondacks. Lieut. Wilson says he kept his health by strict attention to a few very simple rules.

"Before I went away," he said, "I took medical advice, and, as a result, I drank little water, ate very little native fruit, and took a small quantity of quinine every day from the time I landed in Cuba until I left. I habituated myself to three swallows of water a day, and at other times drank cold coffee. Yes, rations were short, and, as we had to buy them from the company, we fared no better than the men. The shortness of rations was owing, in great measure, to the poor facilities for transportation. Mule trains had to be used continually, and they are not very trustworthy. I think that many of the men could have escaped illness had they observed a few simple rules. The mangoes were a source of trouble. They were a welcome change from pork and hard tack, and many of the boys overate. This brought on dysentery, and so weakened the systems of many of the men that they became easy victims of fevers."

Capt. Linson and First Lieut. William Rockwell of the same company were in the armory. Both are in excellent health, and, while they did not do as well as their Second Lieutenant they feel very fit. Lieut. Rockwell says he cannot understand why all the hue and cry was raised about the Montauk camp. In his opinion, it is an ideal spot for an encampment. He said he was only one of a large number who wished they had been allowed to remain there longer.

Major Keck Is Better.

Ernest James Brown, a bright negro lad, who was Major Frank Keck's servant through the campaign, having joined the regiment in Tampa, was about the armory yesterday. Brown was first hired by Capt. Rafferty and afterward turned over to the Major. He said he stood within a few feet of a member of Company E, who was the first Seventy-first man wounded at San Juan. He also saw Skinner of Company B killed. Skinner was the first man of the regiment killed. The boys said Brown worked like a little hero carrying off wounded men. He was waiting for his "boss," he said, and when he heard that Major Keck was ill he put off full tilt to the Major's home to see if he could be of service.

Major Keck is improving at his home, 473 Manhattan Avenue, and it was said yesterday that his condition was not such as need cause his friends alarm. After a period of exceptionally good health, in spite of hardships, Major Keck succumbed to fever, the germs of which had been planted in his system in malarious Cuba.

The father of W. R. Lynn of Company L called at the armory yesterday to report that his son was seriously ill with fever at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Hopcraft, opposite the Fourteenth Regiment army in Brooklyn.

"My son was on a furlough from Montauk," Mr. Lynn explained to Lieut. Col. Homer, "and started from my home to return by the Long Island Railroad. He reached his sister's home, where he was overcome, and could go no further. He is at times delirious, but in his rational moments he begged me to report him to his regiment's armory so that the reason for his absence should be made clear."

Col. Homer was touched by the sick soldier's devotion to duty, and asked whether anything could be done for him.

"No, he has every care," replied the father," but he simply desired me to report him so that his record would be all right."

Deutschberger Cheated Death.

Artificer Charles Deutschberger of Company C came into the armory yesterday and was joyfully received by his comrades. Deutschberger was left for dead on the San Juan Hill, and was reported killed in the first dispatches. He was finally taken to the hospital, and recovered, even after having been given up by the Surgeons. A Mauser bullet caught him under the eye, was deflected by his cheek bone, and, after passing out of the cheek, passed through his shoulder and left lung and out under the shoulder blade. Deutschberger has been home on furlough and is rapidly getting into shape. He has the highest praise for Major Bell and all of the Seventy-first Hospital Corps. He was wounded at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Major Bell dressed his wound at 2 o'clock the following morning, he says, not having rested one minute in the interim. Levy and Lucas of the Hospital Corps, he says, were continually on the firing line, ministering to the wounded, and he regards it as miraculous that he escaped.

Deutschberger was taken up stairs and shown the mourning emblems over Company C's door, placed there when he was first reported killed.

"I appreciate the attention," he said, smiling, "but I don't mean that they shall be used for the purpose intended for some time to come."

Deutschberger's brother Samuel is a private in the Eighth Regiment, and returned yesterday from Chickamauga with fever. His brother says he is very ill.

The men of Company I have a good and sufficient grievance. They have no money. They say that when the roll was called on July 3 they were in the trenches before Santiago. The rear companies answered to their names, but Company I could not leave the front. Consequently the men in the rear got their pay while the fighting boys of I got nothing, and have been deprived of their pay ever since.

There is considerable distress among the recruits who go further than Montauk. Some have applied for permission to sleep in the armory, and, when this was denied them, they went to the city lodging house at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, where a number have been accommodated.

Col. Downs was visited yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel by a committee from Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., of which he is Past Master. The committee brought a huge floral tribute. There was no speechmaking, as the Colonel is still too weak for anything of that kind.

Two wagonloads of mail, undelivered in Cuba, reached the armory last night and were placed in the Board of Managers' room in charge of Janitor Gormley. Members of the regiment who called at the armory found their way at once to the improvised Post Office and began the work of sorting the mail. There were packages of all kinds and newspapers and letters by the bushel.

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

ANOTHER UNLUCKY MASCOT.

"Cunning Charley" Saved Company H in Cuba, He Says, and Now Lies Fever-Stricken Here.

Charley Vides Boyd, the colored mascot of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was taken ill with typhoid fever yesterday afternoon at the armory. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Boyd lives at 1,701 Marblehead Street, Austin, Ga. "Cunning Charley," as he is called by the members of Company H, is no ordinary colored boy. Few of the returning men of the Seventy-first are deserving of more praise for genuine heroism than is he. To him belongs the glory of being at the very front in the battle at Santiago; of carrying off the battlefield the first dying soldier, Private Skinner of Company B, who was shot in the head; of working continuously for three days with the Hospital Corps, carrying the wounded off the field; of assisting Capt. Joyce of Company H, to his tent when he was wounded in the breast with a shell, and of being the most valuable aid to the sick and wounded of Company H.

Fired by patriotism and hearing that the troops were passing through Charleston, S. C., this brave lad abandoned home and relatives and ran away to join the soldiers. He said: "Ef I hain't old enough to fight meself, I'll help dose dat do de fighting." The members of Company H are unanimous in declaring that Charley is impervious to fear.

Last Tuesday afternoon, as a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES sat in McMahon's restaurant, in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, which is a rallying place for Company H men, "Cunning Charley" and three members of the company came in.

"Well, order what you want, Charley. You can have all you want to eat now. Order anything."

"Can I have anything I wants, Boss?" asked Charley, showing his white teeth in a good-natured smile.

"Yes, certainly. What do you want?"

"I wants fried chicken—can I have it?"

After the chicken had been disposed of, Charley began to look uneasily about the restaurant.

"What is it, Charley?"

"Watermillyun."

They left Charley and said they would be back in a few minutes. The reporter moved over to Charley's table:

"What, are you in Company H—I see you wear the regular uniform?"

"Why, me? I'm de mascot. Company H never had a man killed—and only two or three wounded. I'm a mascot, dat's what I is."

"Where did you find Company H?"

"I heard about de war and I runned away from Austin, Ga., and stole mah way to Charleston. De train, Company H's train, stopped dere for to trade ingines. I amused 'um on the platform; I danced a buck dance for 'um; I walked a cake walk—I did a lot 'o things, and I liked dem men jus' soon as I seen 'um, and when de train pulled out I jumped on—a feller he put me off, but I got on, then anuther feller he put me off, but I got on again. Den de train was beginnin' to go mighty fas' and dey was shovin' me off again, when big Capt. Joyce cum out on de platform and said: 'Look out dere, boys, you'll kill dat niggah.' Den I just got on alright, and went to Cuba and I been wid 'um ever since. I got all Capt. Joyce's clothes what he left behin'. I'm going to work for him. I'm going to be his body servant, coachman, and assistant."

"Do you know all the other officers?"

"Why, cose I does—Lieut. McLeoud and Lieut. Langston—why I knows every man in de company. Dere all mah frens."

Private Eugene Hall Is Missing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The parents of Eugene Hall, Jr., are almost distracted over their inability to learn anything as to the whereabouts of their son, who was a private in Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment. When his comrades came away from Cuba he was left behind in the hospital and believed to be convalescent. It was said he would come up on the first trip of the Olivette. That trip was made, but he was not on board. Several others have since arrived, but brought no tidings of Hall. His parents have written and telegraphed and traveled to find him, but without success. They fear he may have died unknown.

Two Privates Sick at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—James Merritt of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, son of H. B. Merritt, who came home from Camp Wikoff, suffering with fever, was not expected to live through last night, but he did, and his doctor now hopes to pull him through. Corp. John F. Jenkins of the same company, who has been sick a week with malarial fever, which attacked him at Camp Wikoff, is now able to be out.

A Fever Victim at Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 31.—Private John Geohegan of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, is in bed at his home here in a critical condition. He reached home Friday and he was so worn and emaciated that his friends did not recognize him. He was through the Cuban campaign and is suffering from fever.

Volunteers Banqueted by Wheelmen.

The Mount Vernon Wheelmen's Club gave a banquet Tuesday night to the returning heroes from Santiago who live in Mount Vernon. Among those present were Major John H. Whittle, Dr. H. A. Shepard, and Privates E. L. Haniford and John Rowlandson, all of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Boy Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

John Robinson, thirteen years old, of 218 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Ninth Street, near Third Avenue, by a car of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad. The motorman, John O'Connor, of 196 South Ninth Street, and the conductor, Herman Hanson of 450 Third Avenue, were placed under arrest, charged with homicide. O'Connor declares that the accident was unavoidable. Robinson was a son of Private Robinson of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, now stationed at Fort Adams. A peculiar thing in connection with the accident is that young Robinson's brother was on the car that killed him. The brother did not know who the victim was until after he reached home.

Would-Be Murderer Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Several attempts have recently been made to poison the family of Capt. John E. Logwood of Athens, La. At 2:30 o'clock this morning Dick Dabney, colored, one of the persons who was suspected, was shot and killed by Charles Logwood, son of Capt. Logwood, who detected Dabney and another negro in the act of trying to kill his father while the latter was asleep. The negroes entered the house and were discovered by young Logwood, who chased them into the yard and fired. Dabney fell dead, but the other negro made his escape.

Grand Army Leader Stricken.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 31.—Henry M. Fanton, formerly State Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the most prominent Republican politicians of the State, after a lengthy speech at the Republican caucus here to-night, advocating candidates favorable to the nomination of John Addison Porter for Governor, was stricken with paralysis and is now in a critical condition. There is little hope of his recovery. He is sixty-four years of age.

Child Burned to Death.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The four-year-old daughter of Evan Bresse, a farmer, was burned to death to-day. She was left alone in the house for a few minutes and climbed upon a shelf, knocked down some matches and stepped on them, setting fire to her dress.

Women Assist Injured Wheelman.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Dr. William Jarvey, a Brooklyn dentist, who is summering with his family at Summit, was riding his bicycle from the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday afternoon when the frame broke. The dentist was thrown heavily to the ground and rendered unconscious. Three young women who were driving in the avenue helped him into their carriage. They refused their names.

Prof. Pound Seriously Ill.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, now professor of law at Cornell University, has been confined to his bed most of the Summer. Dr. Winslow, his physician, made to-day the following statement: "Prof. Pound is still confined to his bed, and while he is seriously ill, there appears to be no immediate danger."

THE WRONGS OF SOLDIERS

Committee for Protection of the Soldier to Ask the President to Investigate.

EVIDENCE OF ILL-TREATMENT

Augustus W. Peters and Robert B. Roosevelt Tell What They Have Learned Regarding the Suffering in the Camps.

The Committee for the Protection of the Soldier is determined that there shall be a thorough investigation of the alleged ill-treatment of the troops during the Cuban campaign. For two months Augustus W. Peters, Chairman, and Robert B. Roosevelt, Secretary of the committee, who were appointed a sub-committee to collect evidence, have labored unremittingly. Part of the result of their work was made known at a meeting of the General Committee at the Astor House on Tuesday, and a resolution was adopted embodying the sentiments of that body. The evidence gathered by Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt was considered so conclusive that the committee resolved to ask President McKinley to institute an investigation at once.

As soon as the meeting adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt sent the resolution to the President. He also asked Mr. McKinley to make an appointment to meet a representative committee of the general body on his coming visit to this city and Camp Wikoff. The President has not yet replied, but the committee is confident that he will see its representatives as soon as he arrives. The committee appointed to meet the Chief Executive is composed of men to whom partisan motives can hardly be ascribed. It, as well as the larger committee, is made up of men of both political parties, and Republicans are in the majority. There will be, Mr. Peters said yesterday, the most earnest effort made to keep politics or any political considerations from entering into the work of the committee.

Evidence of Wrong-doing.

"The investigation we have made," said Mr. Peters, "reveals in an entirely satisfactory manner to us that there has been gross negligence and ill-treatment. We do not say upon whom blame should rest for this negligence. What we want is for the President to create a non-partisan commission, whose business it will be to make a full investigation and fix the blame where it belongs. We are certain, from our inquiries, that it should fall somewhere.

"We do not care to give out any of the definite results of our investigation until the President has acted or declined to act. We are determined, however, that an investigation shall be made. If the President sees fit to decline to appoint a commission for this purpose, we shall certainly feel it to be our duty to carry on and complete the investigation we have begun. Of course, such an inquiry should be made, we think, through the initiative of the Executive, as representing all the people, but we are resolved that the matter shall not rest here. We are confident that President McKinley will look at the question as we do, and do whatever may be necessary to fix the blame, if there be any, for the sufferings of our soldiers.

"There was no reason, that we can see, for the lack of food and the want of proper medical and surgical treatment in the Santiago campaign. There was time enough, surely, to get together sufficient food and medicines for that small body of troops. This Nation does not want its troops to suffer unnecessarily. It is a rich Nation, and we should have considered the expenditure of many millions of dollars as a paltry thing if it had been necessary for the health and comfort of our soldiers in Cuba. We did not want anything to stand in the way of their well-being, and we would gladly have paid the cost of their comfort in the field, no matter what it may have been.

Still the Men Suffered.

"Now, in the face of all this, we find that our soldiers did not get, apparently could not get, either proper or sufficient food; that they were not properly clothed, and that they were not properly looked after when they were wounded or sick. Who was to blame? Surely some one was at fault. We think the country should know who it is.

"The War Department could not put off an investigation by saying that it had incompetent men in the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Departments. This is the usual reply to an inquiry. It had plenty of time to find good men. It did not have to appoint the men it did. It was its duty to get good and competent men. There was time enough, and there were competent men enough to have had all of these departments thoroughly equipped for their important work. The main thing is that our soldiers have suffered through somebody's incompetence or negligence, and we are determined to ascertain who is to blame, and to see that the guilty are held to strict accountability before the people."

Mr. Peters added that the committee had succeeded in getting together a tremendous amount of evidence, every particle of which could be established, showing the sufferings that the soldiers had to endure in the campaign, and had had to endure since. Soldiers, officers, and others were, he said, submitting statements daily, and he could get a roomful of the sufferers who would substantiate every charge of ill-treatment and neglect. He expects a reply from the President to-day and thinks that the committee will have an opportunity to see the Chief Executive on his way to Camp Wikoff the latter part of this week.

GREETING FOR THE EIGHTH.

Returning Troops to be Met at the Ferry and Escorted to the Armory.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The Eighth New York will leave to-morrow for New York City.

No preparations for the reception of the Eighth Regiment that has been ordered home to New York from Chickamauga have been completed. The members of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment will go to the ferry and accompany the Eighth to the armory. Col. Austin desired that all the male relatives would assemble at the Eighth Regiment Armory on the day of the arrival and accompany the men in their march to the armory from the ferry. The Eighth Regiment has no Veteran's Association like the Seventy-first.

There will be no elaborate arrangements, but a spread will be laid at the armory and an informal reception accorded.

FORTY-SEVENTH TO BE FREE.

Men to be Sent to Camp Black and Furloughed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Orders have been received to move the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams back to Camp Black, either on Friday or Saturday of this week. At Camp Black the regiment members will be given furloughs of thirty days and then mustered out. The news caused jollification among the members.

The funeral of Private Gorman of Company D, who committed suicide, was held Tuesday afternoon. He was buried with military honors. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Tully of St. Mary's Church, and the body was interred in the Post Cemetery at the fort. A detail of six privates from the company to which the deceased was attached fired three volleys over his grave, and Bugler Wens gave taps.

One of the officers of the Forty-seventh unconsciously caused considerable anxiety to his brother officers this morning by the appearance of his horse returning to the fort without a rider. Later, a party went out from the fort in search of the missing officer, whom they expected to find injured by the roadside. Instead, they found him, happy and unconcerned about the anxiety he had caused the officers and the hunting party, close by the Golf Club in company with a pretty girl.

Benefit for the Twelfth.

There was a meeting of Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Tuesday night in the armory, to arrange the details of the company's proposed benefit performance in the armory on Sept. 10. The object of the performance is to raise money to send supplies and delicacies to the sick men of the Twelfth Regiment now at Chickamauga. The committee appointed is as follows: First Lieut. Frederick C. Harriman; First Sergt. Robert Saunders, Sergt. Frederick Sulter, Sergt. Martin Chalmers, and Private John Cox of the Twelfth Regiment, and now home on furlough.

A Reception for Troop A.

The officers of Squadron A of New York National Guard held a meeting yesterday at the office of Major Avery D. Andrews, to make arrangements for a reception to the troop of volunteers from the squadron, soon to arrive from Puerto Rico. It was decided that Squadron A should meet the volunteer troopers at the dock and escort them to the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. There a reception is to be held, to which the families and friends of the troopers are to be invited.

EXTRA PAY FOR JERSEY TROOPS.

Acting Gov. Voorhees Will Ask the Legislature for $250,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 31.—Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees announced to-day that it is his desire to have all the New Jeresy volunteers receive for the time they shall have spent in the field until the expected mustering out of the regiments, a compensation equal to that which they would have received if they had been in the service of the State Government instead of the National Government. He estimates that the total amount required will be about $250,000, and says he believes the next Legislature will cheerfully make the necessary appropriation, which he will recommend.

Mr. Voorhees left for Washington to-night, where he expects to meet Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Senator W. M. Johnson, the Commissioners sent to Jacksonville to poll the Second Regiment and ascertain the condition of the men.

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP ALGER.

First Connecticut and Third Virginia Want to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the First Battalion of the Seventh Ohio will leave Camp Alger today for Middletown, Penn. The other two Ohio battalions will go to-morrow. The destination of the First New Jersey, First Connecticut, and Third Virginia has not been finally settled upon.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the last two regiments mustered out. It is thought the Third Virginia will be ordered to Richmond and the First Connecticut to its home, both to be mustered out. Whether the First New Jersey will be mustered out depends upon the recommendation of the Governor of New Jersey.

William Halstead Found Dead in Bed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 31.—William Halstead was found dead in his bed in the Morrison House, here, this morning, death having been due to heart disease. He was seventy years old, and not long ago, owing to his age, retired from his position as head bookkeeper of the National Iron Bank of this city, which he had held for years. He was President of the Firemen's Relief Association of this city. He was a member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department when a young man, and when he moved here organized the first fire company in Morristown. He leaves one son, Dr. Charles Halstead of High Bridge, N. Y.

Naval Veterans Invite Confederates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Executive Council of the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States, through the Commander of the association, Daniel F. Kelley, has issued an invitation to the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy to fraternize and parade with the National Association of Naval Veterans in Cincinnati on Sept. 6. It is the purpose of the National Association to make the reunion in the nature of a peace jubilee. Invitations have also been extended to the officers and men of the navy of to-day.

Fell from a Window at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Mrs. C. M. McClung of Knoxville, Tenn., a guest at the United States Hotel, early this morning accidentally fell out of her cottage window, a distance of twenty feet, to the lawn below. One of her arms was broken and she was otherwise injured, but she was resting comfortably at midday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:27	Sun sets	6:33	Moon rises	6:52

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:56	Gov. Isl'd	8:19	H. Gate	10:08
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:16	Gov. Isl'd	8:35	H. Gate	10:24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 1.		
Avala, Havana and Mexico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.		
Acanthus, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Alexandra, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	....	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull	....	
Galileo, Newcastle	....	
Jason, Cape Gracias	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glengyle, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to September 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 1.

Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 24.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
Ohio, Hull, Aug. 20.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 1.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 23.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Winifreda, London, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 24.
Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Kenmore, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 31.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Matanzas, Rogers, Havana Aug. 27, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Aug. 23 and Southampton 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:55 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay Aug. 24, Port Maria and Annato Bay 25, with fruit and passenger to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 28 and Charleston Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Aug. 26, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Aug. 20 and Southampton 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Amrum, (Ger.,) Konow, Camden, N. J., Aug. 30, in ballast to Daniel Bacon.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Antonio Aug. 25, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Charleston Aug. 28, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, returning with boilers leaking to Edgar C. Gedney.

Bark Johanna, (Dutch,) Maars, Sourabaya March 24, Barbados July 27, and Delaware Breakwater Aug. 30, with sugar to Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co.—vessel to T. Ruger & Co.

SS Shawmut, ——, (had a barge in tow passing in at Sandy Hook, which was let go before she passed into Quarantine.)

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Albrecht, Southampton Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:48 P. M. 30th.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, Antwerp Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Forteviot of Liverpool, Jackson, Calcutta 141 days, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 31, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind WSW, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Miguel Jover, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Catalina, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Lennox, (Br.,) for Aden, &c.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Bluefields, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Finance, for Colon via Kingston, Jamaica.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS America, (Br.,) for London.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
Bark Star of the East, (Br.,) for Auckland, N. Z.
Bark Matanzas, for Havana.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, New York for Hull, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, New York for ——, passed the Butt of Lewis yesterday; one blade of propeller gone.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieira, New York for Lisbon, arr. at Oporto Aug. 24.

SS Deike Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Ruhle, New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Aug. 28.

SS Dorothea Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Pape, New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Aug. 28.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, arr. at Stettin from New York Aug. 29.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, arr. at Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, arr. at Rotterdam for New York to-day.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, arr. at Para from New York yesterday.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, New York via Aden, &c., arr. at Hongkong to-day.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Capt. Coode, sld. from Cochin for New York Aug. 22.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, sld. from Amsterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Innes, Port Royal, S. C., via New York, for Garston, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, New York for Hamburg via Southampton and Cherbourg, passed the Lizard at 11 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1898.—Hudson River, Breakers Island Post Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Sept. 15, 1898, a fixed white lantern light will be established at Breakers Island Point, nearly ⅝ mile N. by E. ½ E. from Covells Folly Post Light, and about 600 feet below the old ferry landing, on the west side of the Hudson River, above Albany. The light will be shown from a black post, 15 feet above mean high water. Covells Folly Post Light.—On the same date this fixed red light, on the lower end of Covells Folly, on the east side of the channel, will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 78, No. 414, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 130.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. RUSH R. WALLACE, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

Spoken.

Ship St. Mark, Capt. Dudley, New York for Hongkong Aug. 12, was spoken in lat. 10, long. 27.

Bark Ladas, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, Havre for New York Aug. 18, was spoken in lat. 42, long. 40.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The French bark Pierre Corneille, Capt. Leloquet, which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28 for Cape Town and New Caledonia, has been posted by Lloyds as overdue.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Castleventry, Capt. Horsfield, from Palermo July 19 for Delaware Breakwater, has arrived here with a leak in her feedpipe.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Montclair, Capt. Owen, from Blyth Aug. 27 for Rio Janeiro, put in here to-day with a damaged shaft.

SHARPNESS, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Thornhill, Capt. Cook, from St. John, N. B., Aug. 14, arrived here to-day and reports that a severe gale was encountered on Aug. 18 in lat. 47, long. 50. A heavy sea washed off a large portion of her deckload. The steamer has a heavy list to port.

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SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
GROCERS SELL IT.
H. O. Wilbur & Sons,
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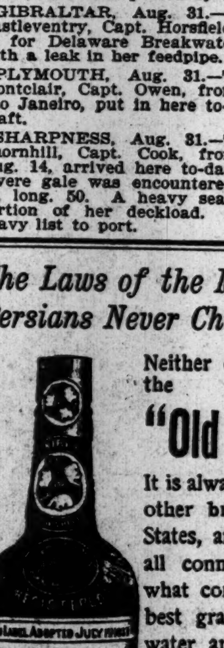

The Laws of the Medes and Persians Never Changed

Neither does the quality of the "Old Crow Rye." It is always superior to any other brand in the United States, and so admitted by all connoisseurs. That's what comes of buying the best grain, using the finest water and faithfully adhering to the old formula and methods, even if it does cost more to produce the article. Its excellence warrants it. Buy from reliable dealers only.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.

The Wanamaker Store

Very Important--New Departure
Rich China and Cut Glass Ware

Interesting to Strangers

On the Fifth Floor:
Picture Gallery—Important modern paintings.
Japanese Museum—Many interesting curios.
Photographs—Last Salon pictures and statuary.
Restaurant.
Orchestrion.

PLANTED in May it blooms in September. We learned years ago that aggregation in merchandise makes economy in prices. Thus, Furniture in August, Muslin Underwear in January, distribute masses of splendid goods at far less than normal costs. It all comes of combining forces that grow naturally out of this business.

Now, the same principle touches a field heretofore untried—China and Cut Glassware. In the dull season when orders were scarce and money was needed we went to the leading pottery centers of the world, principally in Europe, but also in America.

Limoges, Dresden, Carlsbad, Staffordshire, Trenton, Wheeling were brought under contribution—wonderful bargains were made. With some of the factories the need was so great that our Paris house advanced the money for the weekly pay rolls of the workmen engaged upon some of the beautiful things first shown here to-day.

The result appears in

Bric-a-Brac and Art Pottery.
Plates for all uses; over 500 varieties.
Dinner Sets—English, French, Austrian and American.
Fancy Table Pieces—a great collection from Limoges.
Fish and Game Sets.

By these plans we are able to make half prices on some goods and two-third prices on others. The statement is perfectly reasonable, for the result comes directly from the natural causes that make the grand retailing in which our house leads. It has been our privilege to introduce to New York a new era in the retailing of china.

Many dining tables to which in past days price made fine French Dinner Ware an unknown luxury, now enjoy it constantly as the result of our policy.

To print a catalogue with prices would weary you and impoverish us. Just a few quotations must suffice as pointers. There are no comparisons, the only purpose is to convey an idea of price range.

Salad Bowls, 85c. to $6 each.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 to $5 each.
Bon Bon Dishes, 60c. to $1.50 each.
Celery Trays, $1.25 to $4.50 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 to $9 each.
Ice Cream Sets, $3.30 to $22.50 per set.
Dinner Sets vary from $6.50 for a complete set of English porcelain, to $350 for a set of the richest French china, with forty varieties of price between.

In general dinner ware we carry forty open stock patterns.

In the special September offerings many entirly original and artistic designs appear in foreign dinner ware.

Five hundred designs are shown in a collection of plates of every size. Some are 25c. each; others $12 each, and all sorts between.

A single purchase of $80,000 worth of Haviland chinaware enriches the collection with some of the most desirable half-priced goods.

In cheaper articles there are many at from 10c. to 25c. each.

It is to be remembered that the special prices on a uniform basis pervade all the lines. There are no baits.

Concerning Cut Glass. You buy here elegant pieces of crystal with perfect artistic cutting at less than dealers pay for the same at wholesale. The reason is simple and clear. It has been stated before—some of the best glass cutting concerns have not enough normal business to run the entire year. To keep their business continuous they take our orders at the cost of the blanks (uncut pieces) and the labor. The public gets the goods on the same conditions. The collection contains only the best crystal glass.

Water pitchers, $5, $6.50, $7, $8, $10.
Bowls, $3.50, $5.
Jelly Dishes, $3, $3.50, $4.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $5.
Ice Tubs, $5.
Sugars and Creams, $5 and $8 pair.
Caraffes, $3.50.
Olives, $2, $3, $4, $4.50.

Main Floor and basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CERVERA'S MEN RELEASED

Spanish Officers and Seamen Are Permitted to Return to Their Country.

ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

Navy Department's Quick Work in Preparing Suitable Quarters for the Prisoners—Spain to Pay for Their Transportation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3 from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis and Seavey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, the officers being at the Academy and the sailors at the island.

The condition of the men physically is all that could be desired, and the rapidity with which they were provided with quarters that have proved to be of the best character from a hygienic point of view is remarkable. When the Navy Department agreed to assume charge of the prisoners, the latter were already on their way north, and there was but forty-eight hours' time in which to prepare for their reception. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, undertook the arrangements.

He proceeded immediately to Portsmouth, N. H., and in that forty-eight hours succeeded in building barracks, hospitals, mess halls, stockades, kitchens, and all necessary sanitary arrangements. There was no lumber available, so he borrowed some. It was necessary to build eleven barracks, a mess hall, a cookhouse, a prison building, latrines, two barracks for the marine guard, quarters for the Spanish Surgeons, and for the United States naval officers in charge of the guard, and to inclose the whole in a high stockade, topped with a plank walk, around which the marine guards could patrol.

Then there were installed an electric-light system and sewage arrangements, and fresh water was obtained by digging wells. While the buildings were going up Paymaster Loomis was fixing up the kitchen. Within thirty-six hours he brought from Boston twenty-one big ranges, set them up, and had them under fire; and so, when the Spanish prisoners came to Seavey's Island, they found ready cooked for them a bounteous meal, good quarters, and everything necessary for their comfort, where, forty-eight hours before, there had been only a rocky island. The naval officers are proud of the record made, and attribute it to superior methods of administration.

The Spanish naval prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish Government. That was the condition upon which our Government agreed to release them without parole or other restriction. Admiral Cervera was charged by his Government with the arrangements for the transportation of the prisoners. They are all to go together, officers and men, and it is presumed that Capt. Eulate has gone to New York to charter two Spanish steamers now lying there.

To Clear Havana Harbor of Mines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, has notified the State Department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions to navigation in that harbor as rapidly as possible.

Twenty-third Kansas at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 31.—Eight hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers arrived to-day on the steamer Vigilancia. They are all well.

BIDS FOR THREE BATTLESHIPS.

Will Be Opened To-day at the Navy Department—Scheme for Fifteen More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—As a result of the bidding that is to be opened to-morrow at the Navy Department, three battleships will be added to the present United States naval fleet. Great interest has been felt in the production of these battleships, the bill to authorize which was passed before the sentiment in favor of higher speed in fighting ships had been fully developed. The Congress decided that ships as large and fast as the Iowa would do very well. A little more power in the batteries was sanctioned, but the ships were not to be made armored cruisers of the swiftest type or even additional New Yorks or Brooklyns.

Members of the Naval Board of Construction discussed plans prepared with the idea of advertising for ships of greater speed, to cost not more than the limit of appropriation for the vessels of the Iowa type. But the eagerness of the Ordnance Bureau, the engineer officer, and the coal provider to have many things in the ship which the plans would not hold, led in the end to the conclusion that the authorization of Congress would be complied with in issuing the advertisements, as the engineer in chief, after offering substitute plans intended to secure greater speed than sixteen knots, in the end failed to recommend any of the plans he had offered as substitutes.

Every bidder who desires to construct one or more of these battleships knows what the officers of the Naval Board of Construction want to do. It is conceived to be just possible that in bidding they may propose plans of their own, intended to turn out battleships with something like seventeen or seventeen and a half knots, and to offer to build them within the limit of cost authorized by the Congress for sixteen-knot ships.

These ships will be in addition to those which the Naval Board of Construction have recommended that Secretary Long shall ask Congress to construct. They have asked Secretary Long to urge Congress to authorize the building of fifteen new vessels, of three or more types. Three are to be battleships much more powerful than those to be bid for to-morrow.

The Secretary has not adopted this scheme, it appears, but has taken the recommendations, to incorporate as much as he thinks proper in his report for the year.

What has been done, therefore, to get additional ships to those now to be bid for is to secure expert advice that the construction of three battleships of 13,000 tons, three armored cruisers of 12,000 tons and twenty-two knots speed, and nine other cruisers, armored or protected, be recommended to Congress.

WARSHIPS LEAVE PUERTO RICO.

The Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery En Route to Newport, R. I.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Ponce, Puerto Rico, announcing that the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery sailed from Ponce this morning. They will go to Newport, R. I.

The main object is to get the crews of the vessels away from the tropical climate to Northern waters.

The citizens of Newport have been making efforts with the Navy Department to secure a rendezvous of the larger vessels in the navy at Newport. The department could not do this, but agreed to send some of the smaller types.

THE YANKEE AND JASON.

Reach League Island Navy Yard, and Crews Will Be Mustered Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the single-turreted monitor Jason, in tow of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. The crews of the Yankee and Jason are made up of New York Naval Militia, all of whom will be mustered out within a few days.

The Jason will then go out of commission, while the Yankee will ship a portion of the crew of the Columbia and await further orders from the Navy Department.

OLIVETTE SINKS AT ANCHOR.

Hospital Ship Goes Down at Fernandina—An Investigation as to the Cause.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 31.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through some mysterious agency sank this morning about 7:30 o'clock. Aboard of her were a hospital corps of thirty-five, and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire.

The roustabouts sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like rats. Fortunately for those aboard, there was a schooner near by, and some of them took shelter on her, while others sought refuge at the quarantine station.

The Olivette went down in about thirty feet of water, her main deck being submerged. No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred, and as no investigation has yet been made, the matter remains a mystery. Vessels in the harbor probably will pump her out, if such a thing is possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It is stated at the War Department that the sinking of the Olivette was not the fault of United States officers. The steamship company owning the vessel already has offered to raise her. An explanation has been asked from the officer in charge of the Olivette.

The Olivette arrived at Montauk on Aug. 21, with 275 soldiers from Santiago, 75 of whom were landed and 200 were taken to Boston, where she arrived on Aug. 23. From Boston the Olivette sailed for Fernandina for the purpose of transporting sick soldiers to Philadelphia.

The Olivette brought the Maine survivors away from Havana. She returned to Santiago recently with supplies and money to pay the troops, to the amount of $775,000.

Col. Hecker, Assistant Quartermaster General, when seen at the Army Building yesterday, said:

"The Olivette was to have loaded sick men to-day, and if the accident had occurred at 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning there would undoubtedly have been great loss of life. As it is, I am glad everybody escaped. There will be an immediate investigation, and if there is any criminal responsibility to be fixed, the investigation will show it. The vessel will be raised immediately and made ready for service.

"The loss, if any, will fall on the line, and not on the Government. No, the Government does not carry any marine insurance."

The Olivette, which was owned by the Plant Line, was built by the Cramps in 1887. She was 274 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 19 feet draught, her tonnage being 1,105.

CUSTOMS DUES AT HAVANA.

Miss Barton May Have to Pay Tax on Cargo of Relief Ship Comal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Miss Barton probably will be obliged to pay the duties and fines imposed by the Spanish officials of Havana upon the cargo of the relief ship Comal if she desires to secure the admission of the supplies to Havana and their distribution.

The information that reached our Government as to the imposition of these charges came from the British Consul at Havana, who is charged with the care of United States interests.

Of course it is hoped that the officials will not take a narrow view of the conditions which Miss Barton is trying to meet, but as the officials here have decided that until the United States military commission which is to arrange for the evacuation of the Island of Cuba has discharged that duty the administration of the Spanish laws by the Spanish officials must be respected, and so long as it appears that there is nothing unusual or unlawful in their action they must be allowed to conduct the Custom House in their own way.

Col. Astor Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Col. John Jacob Astor was at the War Department to-day. He has been on leave and will return to duty. He says he has no intention of resigning, but will remain with the army until the war is at an end and there is no further need of volunteer troops.

RED CROSS CONTROVERSY

Dr. Kent Writes Another Letter in Reply to the Denial of Gen. Sternberg.

ANOTHER DISPUTE IS OPENED

Charge that the State of Texas Arrived Too Late Answered by Agent Gardner, Who Had Charge of the Vessel.

Controversies between Red Cross agents on one side and Surgeon General Sternberg and his subordinates on the other continue with the increase of sickness and suffering among the soldiers.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla., writing to Stephen E. Barton two weeks ago, made certain charges against the conduct of the Surgeon General and his assistants toward the Red Cross. Mr. Barton sent Mr. Kent's letter to Gen. Sternberg, who promptly entered a denial. Mr. Kent's rejoinder was received by Mr. Barton yesterday. He says in part:

> I am glad to have the Surgeon General say that I am laboring under a misapprehension in reference to his views, and that he has "never objected to sending trained nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated." But I beg to assure him that I am not alone in this misapprehension. If his views are as stated, he has been exceedingly unfortunate in impressing them upon his subordinate officers, and especially upon the Chief Surgeon in this camp, as Mr. D. L. Cobb of the Red Cross can personally testify. I have had no word of censure for Col. Maus; I have looked upon him as being hampered in his course by the understood policy of the Surgeon General, and I am utterly at a loss to reconcile the statements of the Surgeon General in the letter which you forwarded to me with the statements of his subordinate officers touching his attitude in this question.

Mr. Barton is the medium through which another war of written words is being waged in time of peace. Several weeks ago Capt. Munson made a report to Surgeon General Sternberg in which he said that on the Santiago expedition the purposes of the Red Cross Society were subverted to individual interests and that the State of Texas, in charge of the Red Cross, did not arrive at Siboney until the American forces had been landed, a battle fought, and hospitals established and put in working order by the Medical Department of the army.

This statement is denied by Red Cross Agent J. Gardner, who was with the State of Texas. In a lengthy reply received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, Agent Gardner, writing from Bedford, Ind., after reviewing the history of the Santiago expedition, says:

> The State of Texas arrived too late, did it? Too late for what? The Medical Department of the army needed nothing! Gen. Sternberg said so. He had furnished them everything in greatest abundance. The abundance was so great that his supplies were strung along a line helter-skelter from Tampa's ten miles of railway blockade, around the Island of Cuba, and out in the Caribbean Sea—all so methodically arranged that neither gods nor men knew how to come at them.
>
> For all the good they did in these terrible days of privation and pain to the sick and wounded of our army the boasted abundance of "everything" might just as well have been under the shadow of the War, State, and Navy Building at Washington.
>
> The author of the self-contradictory statement against certain members of the Red Cross not only confesses that he was unable either to land his supplies in time or in sufficient quantities to meet emergencies, but he also makes misstatements in regard to matters that are now known as established history.

COMFORT FOR SOLDIERS.

An Appeal for Funds to Care for Helpless Men on Furlough Who Come Here.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee, formed here to look after the sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers who are now returning from the Cuban campaign, has begun active work. The efforts of the committee have been seconded by the army officers at Camp Wikoff, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and by others. Gen. Wheeler has allotted a space near his own tent for a tent to be occupied by S. H. Mildenberg, whom the committee has sent to the camp to see to the needs of the soldiers. The railway company has placed a number of its cars at the command of the committee to carry the soldiers from the ferry to different points in this city.

It is the purpose of the committee to provide all soldiers who may be in need with good beds and food, to give them a pleasant stay of a day or so in this city, and take care of them as long as may be necessary. After this it will aid them in getting to their homes. The Government furnishes transportation to its active soldiers, but does not do so for soldiers who are discharged. The committee will look especially after the latter.

E. K. Summerwell, a member of the committee, said yesterday that many soldiers are allowed to come from the hospital or are sent away before they are really able to leave, because there is not room enough for all, and the less needy must yield for those who are worse off. For this reason, he said, a number of sick soldiers are coming out of the hospitals as fast as the transports bring other sick from Cuba. The committee has sent out an appeal for funds, which says:

> Soldiers returning from the war—sick, wounded, destitute, exhausted with travel, and strangers to the city—are flocking into New York by every train. Destined to all parts of the country, they are forced to pass through this city en route, often arriving late at night, with no provision for their comfort or safety during their stay. They receive transportation at Camp Wikoff and usually expect to draw their sustenance money in commutation of rations at the Army Building here, but arrive after it is closed for the day and are thus helpless for the night.
>
> They are not paupers, but heroes. No citizen of New York, seeing one of them in distress, would hesitate for a moment to offer him temporary sustenance on his homeward journey. This is not charity, it is humanity. The pity is that this emergency has arisen so suddenly that it is upon us before the public is aware and before any formal organization can be effected to cope with it. Happily it will not long continue, but will, for the next three or four months require daily and nightly attention. Every cent received is carefully distributed to the soldiers themselves, our men working unselfishly as volunteers, giving their time freely until the last trains have arrived after midnight.

COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS.

Progress of Work Under Red Cross Auspices Is Shown.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which it was decided to continue the use of the yacht Red Cross in conveying patients from Montauk to the various hospitals in this and other cities.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday $3,000 was appropriated to purchase supplies for the regulars at Camp Wikoff. The Cot Auxiliary reported a balance of $4,000 on hand, and this was turned over for use in the general fund.

A large quantity of supplies were sent to Montauk by the committee yesterday and five nurses were sent down by Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin.

A meeting of the First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue. The society has now $6,878.25 and solicits further contributions.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, yesterday, were as follows: Henry B. Hyde, $500; the Rev. J. W. Campbell, $10.50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 12, through Miss Elizabeth C. Hebert, Seabright, N. J., $250; George H. Frieze, $6.50; Miss Florence S. Boardman, $10; entertainment given at Cedarhurst Cottage, Camden, Me., $50; Mrs. Cornelia B. Rhoades and Miss H. Rhoades, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 60, Saugerties, $52; Townsend Howes, $10; the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, $20; E. M. Davison, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 68, Cranford, N. J., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 34, Canandaigua, N. Y., $25; Mrs. Benjamin, $15; Ybor-Manrara Company, $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 54, Pottstown, Penn., $12; Miss Helen C. Irving, $5; "H. F. N.," $100; Church of the Holy Communion, $5; proceeds of entertainment at Great Neck, L. I., through Mrs. Edward Winslow, $700; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, maintenance of trained nurses, $2,500; J. Nicholas Brown, $200; W. H. Bliss, $500; William S. Bennett, $5; Mrs. D. F. Phelps, for Stamford Soldiers' Aid Society, $44.50; Miss H. Fordham Mahony, $25; Mr. Kimble, through Howard Townsend, $5; "W. G. W.," $5; "E. and M.," $5; Mrs. Margaret Renwick, $100; employes of John Ellis & Co., through H. B. Gates, $28.10; Miss Alice W. Williams, $15; Miss Cornelia W. Halsey, $100; Augustus L. Clarkson, $50; Mrs. H. S. Barnes, $5; E. H. Dougherty, Treasurer Relief Committee, Produce Exchange, $2,587.50, and cash, $50. Total, $8,169.10.

SUPPLIES FOR MONTAUK.

A Second Boatload of Food to be Sent To-night by the Merchants' Association.

The second boatload of food to be sent by the Merchants' Association of New York for the relief of the sick and wounded regular army soldiers in camp at Montauk Point will be dispatched this evening on the steamer John Lenox. The boat will be at Starin's Pier No. 13, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, North River, all day to-day, and will receive freight up to the hour of sailing.

Many contributions of food were received yesterday. What is needed are plain soups, beef extracts, jellies, eggs in large quantities, such fruit as oranges, lemons, and grapes, port wines, sherry wines, whisky, blackberry brandy, and plain brandy. The stimulants are to be given only to the regimental quarantine surgeons for use as medicines for the men.

A letter received by the Merchants' Association yesterday says that the men are still in a terrible condition, and that unless something is done, and done speedily, the death lists will swell very materially. Much good has already been done. Much, however, remains to be done.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, has returned from his vacation. "I am very much interested in this work," he said yesterday, "and nothing is too good for those men who have done what they have done for their country. The conditions existing in the various camps are so disgraceful as to make the hearts of those familiar with them burn with indignation at the incompetency, or disinterestedness, or apathy which has prevailed in the management of the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, and the Surgical Department. The lack of system and efficiency in those departments will remain one of the great blemishes, not only in the history of this war, but in the history of the Nation. If it can be proved that the appointment of men utterly lacking in experience and ability to posts of responsibility has been the result of political influence or pull in the office of the Secretary of War, the people should rise in their might and condemn beyond question such criminal misuse and abuse of power.

"Patriotism has made this country great in the past; it must make it greater in the future. It is time for patriotism to rise above politics; time for the people to drive these political vampires from their high and important places. Meantime, no matter what the cause of our defenders' plight, we, the people, should rush to their succor."

LETTER FROM CLARA BARTON.

Red Cross Worker Tells of Lack of Distribution Facilities.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, yesterday received from Miss Clara Barton a long letter written before she left Santiago for Havana about two weeks ago.

With reference to the relief work among the Cubans Miss Barton says in part:

> The Cuban relief was never so much needed as now. Little Santiago is served and overstocked, but all the rest of the island is without doubt worse than ever. I have sent out a little pack train of Cubans, headed by Dr. Gill, to search through Santiago Province and find out the needs. They will return in a day or two, and, although they shall have found away up in the mountains destitute people, we cannot reach them with any quantity of supplies, even with our mules. But there is no question of its quantity, once we could reach the centre of the island or the western coast.
>
> Every one knows what there must be there, and our food would vanish like the dew if only we could get it to them, and we can get it there only in the way I have suggested. A good, sensible ship, such as the Texas, or something larger, if might be, with some appliances for landing in shallow waters—I mean a suitable boat or launch belonging to her that we should not be helpless or dependent upon other persons as we were with the Texas—chartered for an unlimited time, with a small, active crew and plain accommodations for enough of us to do the work, would be the solution of this matter.

Since the above letter was written Mr. Barton has chartered the San Antonio. She arrived in port a day or two ago, and is now discharging her cargo. Eight hundred tons of supplies have been purchased at a cost of about $18,000, and were conveyed to the pier yesterday. They will be put on the San Antonio at once, and the vessel will leave for Havana as soon as possible.

Women's National War Relief.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and others have signed a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association, to be held at the Windsor Hotel on Sept. 14. It is said that important business will be transacted. There has been considerable friction in the association, but it is said that all are now united in the desire to have Miss Helen M. Gould as First Vice President and next to Mrs. U. S. Grant, the President.

HOSPITAL WORK IN CUBA.

How the Corps Aided Men Wounded Near Santiago in the Two Days' Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day made public extracts from a report of Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in reference to the work of the hospital corps company of the first division of the Fifth Army Corps.

The enlisted men of the corps included eighteen privates and one Sergeant. They landed at Siboney June 25, and were joined at that place by thirteen privates of the Seventy-first New York Hospital Corps. The Quartermaster's Department was unable to supply transportation, and the officers and men, moving forward on June 27, took with them such dressings and litters as they could carry on their backs and on litters. On June 29 the First Division Hospital Corps was established at a point on the Aguadores River. Six wagonloads of supplies having been forwarded, the corps made ready for the expected battle.

There were only three ambulances for the whole army, and it was apparently necessary to keep all the men of the corps to man the hospital. Two litter squads were, however, sent forward on July 1 by the San Juan road with one ambulance to collect the injured. The ambulance was stationed at El Paso hill, there being a heavy fire. The Spanish repeatedly enfiladed the road. Through this fire a continual stream of wounded poured to the ambulance.

Major Valery Howard, Chief Surgeon of the cavalry division, established another ambulance station on the east bank of the Aguadores about 1 P. M. In all cases appropriate aid had been given as soon as possible, and at this new station the first dressings were readjusted. Later, another dressing station was established further down the stream, where there was some shelter, but the Spanish sharpshooters were able to enfilade this point, too. Dr. Danforth was killed there the next morning.

At the end of the day empty army wagons were used to carry the wounded to the division hospital. The arrivals of wounded men continued all night and the following day. With few exceptions, the men of the corps were kept at work for nearly forty-eight hours.

Postal Service in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, said to-day that the Postal Service would be extended in Puerto Rico as rapidly as possible. In many towns the Spanish offices are still in operation, and the sale of Spanish stamps continues. All receipts will, it is hoped, be turned over to this Government as has been agreed upon. While the service on the island for the present will be under the direction of the military authorities, offices probably will be opened at some points where no troops are stationed and will be conducted by American officials, assisted by some of the present force of Spanish clerks.

35th Michigan May Go to Puerto Rico.

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 31.—Congressman S. W. Smith has just received a letter from Secretary Alger stating that while the Thirty-fifth Volunteers, Michigan's newest regiment, will not be sent to Manila, as had been desired, they will be sent outside of the State, probably to Puerto Rico.

Still Making War Material.

READING, Penn., Aug. 31.—Peace makes no difference whatever in the busy operations here on shells and projectiles for the army and navy. During the past month the Carpenter Steel Company made the largest shipments of projectiles in the history of the establishment. They consisted of all sizes, from four to thirteen inch, and were consigned to various stations designated by the War Department. The shipments are said to have aggregated in value more than $200,000. The firm's employes are working day and night, the same as they have been since the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States.

THE MANNING'S GOOD WAR WORK.

Capt. Munger, Commander of the Revenue Cutter, Commended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There have been some gratifying instances of recognition by the Navy Department of creditable individual service by officers and men of the Revenue Cutter Service during the war, but the officers of the navy generally do not seem to have made notes about the revenue cutters serving under or near them.

The bravery of the commander and men of the Hudson was so conspicuous that it could not escape notice, and Lieut. Bernadou very handsomely acknowledged the fact. The newest instance of recognition is that by Commander Todd of the Wilmington, who wrote to the Secretary of the Navy to direct attention to the very alert, faithful and efficient service of the revenue cutter Manning and to commend the high qualities of her commander, Capt. Munger.

Assistant Secretary Allen transmitted this letter to Secretary Gage, by whom it was sent to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, for his gratification. Capt. Shoemaker is proud of the Manning. He has made a strong fight to retain on board of her the four-inch guns with which she operated in Cuban waters, and they will remain, although the Navy Department had given orders to strip her of these pieces, in order to send them to another vessel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed three journeys from Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., on official business pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed at once from Camp Wikoff to New York City on official business pertaining to the Pay Department of the army, and on completion of that duty will return to Camp Wikoff.

Acting Assistant Surgeons F. A. Hodson, Lewis M. Walker, and B. F. Wooding, United States Army, will proceed from Denver to Fort Monroe, and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Anita Newcome McGee, United States Army, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the army.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, accompanied by Second Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, aide de camp, will proceed to New York City en route to Puerto Rico.

Major George G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, with station in Washington, D. C., to date from Aug. 18.

Majors Fred T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, Additional Paymasters of the United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y., and assist in paying the Fifth Army Corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the test of a sample of black prismatic powder for fifteen-inch smoothbore guns.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is detailed as Secretary and Recorder of the commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands, and will report to the United States Commissioners for duty accordingly.

Major Charles Adams, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp George H. Thomas, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Pinckney, United States Army, will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Capt. Robert L. Bullard, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry (Tenth Regiment only) has been accepted to take effect July 11.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff for the purpose of mustering out of service the First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Dabney, United States Army, will proceed from Birmingham, Ala., to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Seneca to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Camp George H. Thomas and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Alfred O. Stimpson from [illegible], Penn.; Josiah B. Trudgian from Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. Walter C. [illegible], Eighth United States Cavalry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on official business.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Del[illegible], United States Army, will proceed from [illegible], Mich., to Camp Wikoff, and report to the commanding General of the troops at [illegible] for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence for ten days [illegible] Capt. George L. Deichmann, Fifth [illegible] Volunteer Infantry, is extended to [illegible] the muster out of the United States se[illegible] regiment.

First Lieut. L. K. Kimmerlin, First [illegible] Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his [illegible]tion, is honorably discharged the service [illegible].

First Lieut. Albert S. Watts, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the [illegible] of the United States.

Capt. H. G. Roos, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation [illegible] 27, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect that date.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. William T. Schenck, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry. Upon the expiration of this leave Lieut. Barlow will proceed to join his company.

The transfer of First Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, from Company D to Company E of that regiment as announced Aug. 25 is approved.

First Lieut. E. W. Ames, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will report to the commanding General at Camp Wikoff for duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain George F. Dudley, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, Thirteenth United States Infantry, now on sick leave at Syracuse, N. Y., will proceed to join his regiment at Camp Wikoff.

First Lieut. M. A. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, now at Newark, N. J., awaiting orders, will report to the commanding General at Camp Wikoff for assignment to duty with a troop of cavalry at that camp that may need his services.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Sixth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Major Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. John B. Haden, Assistant Surgeon, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. William W. Stalter, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ni[illegible]fantry, will await orders for twenty days.

Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second United States Infantry, at the expiration of [illegible] sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., to join his regiment at Camp Wikoff.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Two [illegible] and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, will report to the Adjutant General of the [illegible] consultation on official business.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Fourth [illegible], is extended two months on account of [illegible].

First Lieut. George L. [illegible], First Cavalry, now at Denver awaiting [illegible], has leave of absence for one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry.

Navy.

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home to wait orders.

Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal is ordered to temporary duty in connection with the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty's orders of Aug. 25 are modified; when detached from command of the Suwanee he is ordered home to wait orders, instead of to the Celtic.

Chief Engineer J. R. Edwards is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Naval Cadet A. C. Owen is detached from the Hornet and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Santee.

Lieut. W. Kilburn is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, his unexpired sick leave being revoked.

Passed Assistant Engineer U. T. [illegible] detached from the Chicago and [illegible] ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer M. E. Trench is detached from the Iowa, ordered home, to wait orders; to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Chief Engineer F. J. Schell is detached from the Rainbow and will wait orders; to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. [illegible] is detached from the Marietta, ordered home, and to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered to the Marietta.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay is detached from the Montgomery, ordered home to settle accounts, and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer H. O. Bissett is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Iowa.

Boatswain J. Sutton is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant is detached from the Resolute and ordered home to wait orders to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Capt. S. W. Terry is detached from command of the Franklin and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Yale and ordered to duty with the Fox, Sept. [illegible], to be ready to command the Fox.

Lieut. A. L. Key is detached from the Yale and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch is detached from the St. Louis and ordered to command the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, retired, is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. McGrann is detached from the Columbia and ordered immediately to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. J. T. Newton's order detaching him from the Newport and ordering him to the Constellation, is revoked; ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett is detached from the New York and ordered home; ordered to duty in charge of the mechanical and electrical departments, Paris Exposition.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Sterling and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Engineer E. W. E. Dickey is ordered to the Resolute.

Carpenter J. L. Purple is detached from the naval base and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. Moran, on arrival of the Sterling at Fort Monroe, will be detached from the Iris and go to the Sterling.

Assistant Engineer T. Rodger, when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, is ordered to the Iris.

Naval Cadets C. H. Eicher, J. W. Greenslade, Z. H. Madison, A. E. Watson, W. F. Bricker, W. K. Wortman, H. L. Roosevelt, H. J. C. Cook, J. C. Frémont, C. Goodrich, and R. Williams are detached from the Solace with leave until Sept. 30.

Capt. W. C. Wise is detached from command of the Yale and ordered to command the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Pickrell is detached from the Yale and ordered home to wait orders.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Carpenter J. D. Griffin is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Gunner O. Fries, on arrival of the Lancaster at Portsmouth, N. H., will be detached from the naval station, Key West, and go to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Assistant Engineer C. K. Mallory is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Oregon.

Naval Cadet W. C. Watts is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Santee, Sept. 10.

Ensign J. M. Flinn is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered to the Viking.

Lieut. M. C. Scales is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered home.

Ensign F. L. Eaton, Ensign F. D. Standish, Ensign C. S. McKinley, Lieut. T. J. Segrave, and Ensign C. C. Bond are honorably discharged, Aug. 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Seminole and Montauk sailed from New London for Tompkinsville Aug. 30.

Massachusetts sailed from Tompkinsville for Provincetown Aug. 30.

Annapolis arrived at Key West and sailed for Newport Aug. 30.

Leyden and Prairie arrived at Newport Aug. 30.

Wasp arrived at San Juan Aug. 30.

Vicksburg arrived at Portsmouth Aug. 30.

Peoria arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 30.

Piscataqua and Lehigh arrived at League Island Aug. 30.

Sioux arrived at Norfolk Aug. 30.

Massasoit arrived at Norfolk Aug. 30 and sailed for Hampton Roads Aug. 31.

Huntress arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 31, and was placed out of commission.

Rodgers arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 31.

Yosemite and Jason arrived at League Island Aug. 31.

Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery sailed from Ponce for Mole St. Nicholas Aug. 31.

Gwin sailed from Norfolk for New York Aug. 31.

Tecumseh sailed from Fort Monroe to Norfolk Aug. 31.

Vesuvius sailed from Newport Aug. 30, and arrived at Boston Aug. 31.

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It represents in this line the highest grade of American Workmanship, the best of Materials, and superiority in Design. The Fall Styles are ready for inspection and merit your approval.

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Sold everywhere. ½ gallons, still; and qts. and pts., sparkling.

[illegible] Vessels [illegible] Transfer [illegible] American [illegible]

[illegible] WITH THE SPANIARDS

[illegible] a Flour Mill [illegible] by the Californians [illegible] of Ab[illegible]

[illegible] 1.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, [illegible] the Washington [illegible] Spanish [illegible] who is [illegible] communi[illegible] Spanish Gen[illegible] General of the Philippines, who [illegible] to per[illegible] ports in the [illegible] American [illegible]

[illegible] made to facilitate [illegible] vessels to in[illegible] consular [illegible] American colors. [illegible] starting under [illegible] marauding [illegible] Manila. Five [illegible] reported. The [illegible] in the immediate vicinity [illegible] have attacked [illegible] but the [illegible] Regiment [illegible]

[illegible] Manila.

[illegible] Sept. 1.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says United [illegible] Wildman has learned from [illegible] that Chinese are not allowed [illegible] Manila.

ARMY REWARDS FOR MANILA.

[illegible] Who Were Named as Dead Receive Promotions.

[illegible] Aug. 31.—The announcement of promotions for gallant service in the [illegible] of Manila included Capts. Bjornstadt [illegible] Seebach of the Thirteenth Minnesota [illegible], who were named in some re[illegible] as among the dead. Inquiry at the [illegible] Department developed the fact that no [illegible] of such deaths had been received. [illegible] therefore cabled to Col. Reeve [illegible] Thirteenth, and to-day received the [illegible] reply:

[illegible] Seebach, Bjornstadt, Carlton, Williams, [illegible] nearly well. Little improving. [illegible] Lawrence, Company C, Leehman [illegible] sick.

[illegible] Seebach's home is at Red Wing, and [illegible] was immediately sent there, as his [illegible] had been in a critical condition since [illegible] was received of his supposed death. [illegible] Bjornstadt is from St. Paul, and with [illegible] Seebach was brevetted Major of Vol[illegible] for gallant service.

REQUIEM MASS AT MANILA.

[illegible] Reports Say Aguinaldo Is Losing His Followers.

[illegible] Philippine Islands, Aug. 31.—[illegible] insurgents to-day attended a requiem [illegible] the Pasig Church, on the site of [illegible] battlefield, for the repose of [illegible] of the insurgents and Americans [illegible] lost their lives here while fighting [illegible] Spaniards.

According to Spanish advices there is a [illegible] feeling in the provinces against Aguinaldo because the insurgents' anticipations [illegible] been realized. They are said to [illegible] exhausted their funds and the supplies obtained from the monasteries and to [illegible] to obtain any relief from the in[illegible] leaders. It is added that Aguinaldo [illegible] to make his contemplated visit to [illegible] owing to the fact that he is unable to comply with the insurgents' demands.

COURT-MARTIAL HELD ILLEGAL.

[illegible] Greene's Detachment Not Being [illegible] Brigade, He Lacked Authority to Convene the Court.

[illegible]NGTON, Aug. 31.—The Secretary [illegible] War, on the recommendation of Judge Advocate General Lieber, has declared illegal and set aside the proceedings of a general court-martial, convened by Brig. Gen. Greene, on the steamer China at sea, June [illegible] 1898, as published in THE NEW YORK [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] Greene was then in command of the [illegible] detachment of the Philippine expedition. The men on trial were Privates [illegible] Lambert, Company M, First Colorado Infantry; H. B. Briggs, Company C, First Colorado Infantry; Lee Judge, Company G, [illegible]teenth Infantry; William G. Shakes[illegible], Company F, First Colorado Infantry, [illegible] Robert Dick, Company M, First Colorado Infantry.

[illegible] general order holds that where a post or district command is composed of mixed [illegible] equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the department, or army, [illegible] designate it in orders as a "separate brigade," without which authority commanders of posts and districts having no brigade organization cannot convene general courts-martial. The Judge Advocate General holds that Gen. Greene's detachment had not been so designated, but was made of parts of brigades of the "independent division." The sentences are therefore set aside.

Judge was charged with being asleep on [illegible] post, and was sentenced to confinement [illegible] hard labor for six months and forfeiture [illegible] $10 for each of those months. Shakes[illegible] was tried upon the same charge and received the same sentence. Briggs was charged with sitting, and with being inattentive at his post, and was sentenced to [illegible] month's hard labor, and to forfeit $10 [illegible]. Dick was absent without leave from Camp Merritt, and was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was sentenced to thirty days' hard labor, and to forfeit $10 per month for three months. Lambert was charged with being drunk [illegible] disorderly at Camp Merritt.

[illegible] Greene mitigated Judge's and Shakes[illegible]'s sentences materially, and all the sentences now are set aside.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STRIFE FOR OMAHA BUSINESS.

Threatened Cuts by Roads Anxious [illegible] Fill Their Passenger Trains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The higher officers [illegible] roads running between Chicago and [illegible] Missouri River will hold a conference [illegible] Chicago Friday to devise means to pre[illegible] a general cut in passenger rates be[illegible] this city and Omaha on account of [illegible] demoralization that has resulted in the [illegible] for business to the Transmississippi Exposition.

Travel from Chicago to Omaha has not [illegible] materially increased by the exposition and the passenger men are getting anxious to make a showing in this line. [illegible] railroads have gone to a great ex[illegible] to advertise and create an interest in [illegible] but they have had small [illegible], and now they are [illegible] in Omaha movement [illegible]

[illegible] Ohio Coupons.

[illegible] 31.—The receivers of [illegible] Ohio Railroad Company [illegible] Sept. 1, 1898, from [illegible] Central Ohio Rail[illegible] to $55,250. These [illegible] Union Trust [illegible] at the office of [illegible] of the Balti[illegible] Company, Balti[illegible]

[illegible] Passenger.

[illegible] opened at [illegible]

[illegible] HAVOC IN SAVANNAH.

[illegible] Damage to Buildings and Shipping, but No Lives Lost—The Town in Darkness.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—While there was no loss of life from last night's storm which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to $500,000. The storm began early Tuesday night, and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock this morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. When daylight came the streets were impassable from débris.

Probably 100 buildings were wholly or partly unroofed, and as many more were otherwise damaged. The roof was torn from half of the Savannah Theatre, and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake.

The First Baptist Church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water, and the rich frescoing was ruined.

St. John's Episcopal Church, the First and Independent, Presbyterian, and the Lutheran Church of the Ascension were also damaged.

In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed, their windows blown in, and the interior flooded.

There was no telegraphic communication until late this evening.

Street car travel is suspended and to-night the city is in darkness.

In the harbor and at quarantine at Tybee the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark Breamer from Damara was blown on a jetty during the night, and is badly damaged. The Italian bark Maria Raffo broke from her anchorage and drifted into a marsh, where she is lying. The Norwegian bark Noe broke from her anchorage at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River. Her crew of twelve men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck.

Between fifteen and twenty launches in the river and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage at Thunderbottom, and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The steamers Alpha and Doretta dragged their anchors and went ashore, and are heavily damaged.

The steamer Eulalia broke her moorings at Wilmington Island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board and was rescued with difficulty by the Captain and a deck hand.

The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Maher, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight, and rendered valuable aid in saving life and property. The cutter Boutwell was in the Wilmington River, and is safely anchored.

At Tybee Island the hotels and cottages were badly damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there, but were all brought in safely.

Trains have been run with difficulty to-day, as the railroads have suffered severely from washouts.

Crops have been seriously damaged. It is impossible to estimate the losses at present. The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended into the interior not more than thirty miles and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea, and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS'S CASE.

Correspondence Between Gov. Wolcott and Col. Woodward in Reference to the Latter's Resignation.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The correspondence between Gov. Wolcott and Col. Charles F. Woodward, formerly of the Sixth Massachusetts, who resigned from the regiment with a number of other officers while in Puerto Rico, was given out to-night at the State House.

The correspondence contains a letter addressed to the Adjutant General by Gen. Miles, in which the latter stated that Col. Woodward feigned sickness at Santiago and again at Guanica, and that a Surgeon on the hospital ship ordered him ashore. He also makes charges against the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Gen. Miles's charges appear in a letter to Col. Woodward from Gov. Wolcott, written Aug. 25. The Governor's letter is as follows:

Col. Charles F. Woodward, Wakefield, Mass.

My Dear Sir: I deem it my duty to inform you that in reply to a request sent by me to Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, for information regarding the cause of the resignations and present condition of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, I received from the Adjutant General the following copy of a letter from Major Gen. Miles, addressed to the Adjutant General, and dated Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 5, 1898:

"When the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to be ready to disembark near the entrance of Santiago Harbor, Col. Woodward feigned sickness. At Guanica, when his regiment was ordered ashore, he again feigned sickness, and went on a hospital ship, was examined by Col. Greenleaf, Surgeon, who pronounced him well, and ordered him off the ship.

"During this time, seven companies of his regiment were engaged in a sharp encounter under command of Gen. Garretson. Col. Woodward was ordered before an examining board, and tendered his resignation; its acceptance will save the expense of a court-martial.

"The Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment is incompetent. He remained in his tent while part of his regiment was engaged. He was within sound of the fight, and did not even assemble the balance of the regiment to reinforce the part engaged, if it should have been required. Acceptance of the resignations of both these officers would benefit the service."

In view of the above statement of Gen. Miles, I shall not make public, unless you so request, your report addressed to me, dated Aug. 20, and placed in my hands to-day, in which case the present communication, in my opinion, should also be made public. Very truly yours,

ROGER WOLCOTT.

In his reply to the Governor, Col. Woodward complains that Gen. Miles did not make a careful examination of the case. He insists that he has long been troubled with stomach trouble, and that he had an attack of the malady just before the regiment arrived at Guanica. He charges that "there was a systematic freezing process inaugurated," and that the efficiency board before which he was ordered was not a fair tribunal. The Colonel adds, however, that had he known what criticism was in store he would have demarded an investigation.

EASTERN OREGON'S WHEAT CROP.

Will Amount This Year to 18,000,000 Bushels, It Is Said.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—It is conservatively estimated that the twelve counties of Oregon east of the Cascades, commonly known as Eastern Oregon, will this year raise 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, or within 2,000,000 bushels of the entire yield of the State in 1897. This is 5,150,000 bushels more than last year's output of Eastern Oregon, but reports from threshing already done justify the assertion.

At least half of this increase has been grown in Umatilla County, known all over the State as the banner county of Oregon. Some of the yields that are being threshed there have run over sixty bushels per acre, and an average of forty-five bushels per acre is considered low.

Not much wheat has been sold yet, farmers preferring to wait for better prices. The sales made thus far range from 50 to 53 cents a bushel. Farmers no longer have any mortgages, there being not a single one left in this section except in cases where property owners wish to carry them to maturity. In fact, instead of being borrowers farmers are loaning money.

The bank deposits of Umatilla County last year amounted to $1,000,000, of which two-thirds belonged to farmers, amounting to an average of from $1,200 to $1,500 for each depositor from the county. New farm buildings are going up all over these great wheat districts, and the county is rapidly assuming an appearance of wealth and contented industry.

BIG PLATE GLASS ENTERPRISE.

Capt. Ford Building Factories to Compete with the Pittsburg Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—Capt. J. B. Ford, the pioneer plate glass manufacturer of the country, is expected to inaugurate a war on the Plate Glass Trust, known as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of which John Pitcairn of Philadelphia is the principal stockholder.

The Ford faction withdrew from the company last year, leaving the Pitcairn faction in control. Capt. Ford has begun the erection of a big plant near Toledo, and is said to have purchased a three-acre site this week at Colfax, a few miles out of Pittsburg, where he will duplicate the Toledo plant. The combined capacity of the two factories will be 40,000,000 feet of glass [illegible], which, it is stated, would be over 40 [illegible] of the American production. [illegible] is to be ready for operation [illegible] of the year.

TO TALK OVER CANDIDATES

The Republican Leaders of Kings County Plan a Call on Chairman Odell.

MORE SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT

Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Indorse the Rough Rider for Governor and Col. Astor for Congress.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has invited the Republican leaders of Kings County to meet him at headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to talk about candidates for the nomination for Governor. Col. Theodore Roosevelt already has strong supporters among the Kings County leaders. R. Ross Appleton, Henry A. Hanbury, and several other well-known men in the organization openly favor his nomination. On the other hand, Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and others favor the renomination of Gov. Black. Mr. Odell wishes to get a clear idea of the situation there, and it is thought likely that an attempt will be made to reconcile the opposing forces.

Another impetus was given to the Roosevelt boom last night. The Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, who form the Murray Hill Republican Club, at a meeting held at 1,481 Broadway, indorsed Col. Roosevelt for Governor and Col. John Jacob Astor for member of Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District. The resolutions indorsing these two heroes of the Santiago fight were passed amid great enthusiasm. John Sabine Smith, the Platt leader of the district, made a speech, in which he dwelt at length upon the war records of the two men. He said he felt quite sure that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated for Governor, and that if nominated he would surely sweep the State. "If the convention nominates him," he said, "I think he will be the best candidate we have had for many years. He is courageous and fearless."

There was only one man, Robert Sweeney, who spoke against the indorsement of Col. Roosevelt. "I know Col. Roosevelt," said Mr. Sweeney, "and I think he knows me. He is an honest and brave man, but in my opinion, if he is nominated, he won't be elected."

The Roosevelt Resolution.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Zaring and Col. John H. Wood spoke in favor of giving support to Col. Roosevelt. The Roosevelt resolution was offered by William Donovan, and read as follows:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the brave and patriotic services rendered to his country by Col. Roosevelt, a resident of this Senatorial district, and we recognize in him all the qualities required for the great office of Governor of this State, and we express the hope and desire that the delegates to the Republican State Convention from this and other Assembly districts in this county will give him a hearty support for the nomination for that high office.

The Astor resolution, offered by Martin Mauer, read as follows:

Resolved, That at a time like this, when honest money, protection, and the wise and patriotic administration of our foreign relations and of our newly acquired territory call for firm and truly representative legislators in Congress, we believe that Col. John Jacob Astor has given ample evidence by his ability, courage, and patriotism that he would make an admirable candidate for member of Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District, and we recommend that the delegates from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, when elected, give him their support in the convention for the nomination.

This is the second Assembly district in which the Platt organization has declared in favor of Col. Roosevelt. The Platt organization in the Twenty-seventh, however, does not control the district. The Brookfield Republicans are in power there, and before the Roosevelt boom started committed themselves to Gov. Black.

Headquarters a Busy Place.

The Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is a busier place this week than it has been in a long time. A force of typewriters is kept hard at work all day, and there are scores of visitors. The Republicans, however, are getting out very little campaign literature so far. For that matter, their Democratic neighbors in the Hoffman House are wondering what Mr. Odell and his fellow-workers intend to do in this line.

The great preparations for work which the Republicans are making seem to indicate that they intend to scatter a great amount of "literature" throughout the State. Callers at headquarters from up the State are all questioned by Mr. Odell or Mr. Barnes as to what they would think of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate. It is safe to say that the majority of these callers reply that they believe the Colonel would be a first-rate man to nominate, although in the country districts there is some sentiment, but not a great deal, in favor of Gov. Black.

Civil Service Appointees Dismissed.

At the suggestion of Surveyor Croft, the places of fifteen assistant weighers and seven messengers in the Surveyors' division of the Custom House were abolished yesterday "in the interest of good administration." The weighers were civil service appointees, with salaries of $4 a day. They were W. F. Mahr, J. J. O'Donnell, Edward O'Donnell, F. J. Ryan, P. J. Kane, H. P. Stoldt, F. A. Hornby, J. E. Rogers, W. P. Casey, Edward Green, H. C. Taylor, James Ryan, F. F. Allen, and J. T. Hyland. There was one vacancy. The messengers, who got $840 a year, were Thomas Phalen, J. M. Mulligan, C. E. Keyes, G. W. Tyndall, E. M. Dalton, T. F. Doody, and J. W. Kerrigan.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS MEET.

State Convention's Platform Condemns the War Department.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Hiram A. Sawyer of Hartford for Governor. The platform declares allegiance to Democratic principles, as set forth in the Chicago platform.

With reference to the conduct of the war the platform says:

"We congratulate the citizens of the Nation on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the vigorous prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and intrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Department for the blunders and crimes against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields by selfish contractors, incompetent Surgeons, and vain, heartless army officers, appointed for political purposes, and we hereby pledge to our brave sailors and soldiers who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."

After a warm debate a motion was passed to appoint a committee for the purpose of conferring with the Populists on the matter of fusion on the State ticket.

County of Nassau Elections.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 31.—The first Republican County Convention of the new County of Nassau will be held in this village on Oct. 4 next. This was decided by a Provisional Committee, consisting of members of the Republican Central Committee of Queens, which met in Allen's Hotel, here, last evening. The question of a county seat for the new county will be settled at the polls in November. The villages of Hempstead, Mineola, and Hicksville are rivals for the honor. The new county is composed of that part of the town of Hempstead outside of Greater New York, and the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. A County Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, Surrogate, County Clerk, and Treasurer are to be elected.

Connecticut Prohibitionists.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—At the Prohibition State Convention, held here today, the following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor—Charles E. Steele of New Britain; Lieutenant Governor—Frederick L. Wooster of Winsted; State Secretary—R. M. Stanley of South Manchester; Treasurer—O. G. Beard of Huntington; Controller—William Ingalls of Pomfret; Attorney General—John J. Copp of Groton; for Congress, First District, Emil G. Hohenthal of Manchester; Second District, the Rev. M. T. [illegible] of New Haven; Third District, Stephen [illegible] of Norwich; Fourth District, Charles H. Beach of Bridgeport.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The special committee of the Democratic State Committee, which was appointed to select a date for the State Convention, met here this aft[illegible]

[illegible]RNS.

[illegible] Where [illegible]

Richard Croker [illegible] this city last evening [illegible] the mountains, [illegible] than ever. He says he [illegible] pounds in weight, and the [illegible] his face to a [illegible] red, [illegible] his nose. Although he declined to say where he had been, there was every indication that he had been "roughing it" since his sudden and mysterious departure from Saratoga just after the meeting of the State Committee. His beard was long and ragged. "I haven't seen a barber," he said, "in three weeks."

Mr. Croker arrived here at 6 o'clock, and was driven at once to the Hotel Savoy. There he was greeted by Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and John F. Carroll. He took dinner with them, and later in the evening met scores of his Tammany Hall friends. He was in high spirits. "I never felt better in my life," he said. "I've had a first-rate time, and I've been gaining flesh every day."

When he was asked where he had been, he replied with a smile: "If anybody can find that out they're dandies. I've been fishing mostly, and doing a little hunting."

"Did you get any bear?" asked one of his friends.

"It's not the season for bear," he said. "It's against the law to shoot them now. I caught a lot of fish. Fish stories? Oh, no! I'm not telling fish stories. Politics? Well, I'll say now that I'm not going to talk politics to-night, and I won't be ready to do so for two or three days at the least. I haven't looked over the situation. Politics have been off my mind for three weeks. I am going to stay here, at the Savoy, from now on."

Senator McCarren had a long talk with Mr. Croker, whom he informed of what had been done by the Campaign Committee. He told him also of the presence of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri in the city, and the threatening attitude of some of the silver men in the State.

WAR DEPARTMENT BLAMED.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention Condemns "Glaring Incompetency and Brutal Neglect."

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Charles F. Stone of Laconia for Governor.

The platform, which was unanimously accepted, reaffirmed the "principles of the Democratic Party as enunciated in National Conventions since the foundation of the party," expressed admiration for and confidence in William J. Bryan, condemned taxation to an amount in excess of that necessary to defray expenses, as well as the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the unnecessary issue of $200,000,000 of long-term interest-bearing bonds."

The War Department was accused of incompetency and the policy of territorial expansion opposed. The resolution favored the construction of "an isthmian canal by the United States." The "war planks" of the plaform were as follows:

"We renew our adherence to the Monroe doctrine, asserting that our National 'sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory.

"We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain, especially the brave boys from New Hampshire, who risked their lives in the defense of their country; sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring incompetency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of the General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress, and the summary punishment of the men who have prostituted patriotism to partisanship and greed.

"We oppose the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by the United States of an isthmian canal, free from the control of all private individuals, corporations, syndicates, or foreign Governments, as a preventive of war."

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Senators Gear and Allison Expected to Frame National Resolutions.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—The Republican State Convention will meet at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Congressman John F. Lacey of Oskaloosa will be temporary Chairman, and his speech is expected to sound the keynote. It seems to be the general opinion that Senator Gear will be Chairman of the Platform Committee, and that he and Senator Allison will frame that portion of the resolutions referring to National affairs, stating the Administration's ideas with some considerable degree of authority, especially in matters concerning the conduct of the war and disposition of the conquered territory.

Frank F. Merriam of Delaware County holds the lead in the race for Auditorship. J. U. Sammis of Plymouth is the most promising candidate for Railroad Commissioner. The only other position for which there is any real contest is the Attorney Generalship. There are three candidates for this place. Other nominations will be made by acclamation, as follows: Treasurer, John Herriott of Guthrie; Secretary of State, G. L. Dobson of Polk; Judge of Supreme Court, Horace E. Deemer of Montgomery; Clerk Supreme Court, C. T. Jones of Washington; Reporter Supreme Court, B. I. Sallinger of Carroll.

South Carolina State Primaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—Only partial reports from the biennial State primaries have been received. Of the 27,943 votes accounted for, Gov. Ellerbe has received 9,000, his competitors coming in as follows: Archer, 682; Featherston, 7,242; Scumpert, 3,758; ex-Congressman Tillman, 3,918; Watson, 3,341, and Whitman, 1,302. Congressman Elliott and Talbert had no opposition. Congressman Latimer heads all competitors and is safe. Congressman Stratt's race is close. In Congressman Wilson's district, the margin is narrow. Stokes is re-elected, and Norton also seems safe.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Second District—Warren F. Daniel, Democrat.

OHIO.—Eighth District—Wallace H. Doty, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Tenth District—J. Steenman, Democrat.

NEW POWDER WORKS.

Laflin & Rand Company to Start Mills at Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 31.—The tract of land consisting of 577 acres at Pleasant Prairie, near this city, reported sold to an Eastern man for agricultural purposes, was resold yesterday by Morgan Emanuel, the original purchaser, to J. A. Haskell of New York, a representative of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, which will occupy the premises with one of the most extensive plants for the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives in this country.

The powder mills of the company situated at Plattsville, Iowa, will be removed to this point and greatly enlarged, although the Platteville plant had a capacity of 2,000 kegs of gunpowder daily. The reason for removal to this place is simply superiority of location. The company is one of the heaviest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the United States and has eight mills. The works here will represent an investment of $250,000. They will be in full operation in the early Spring.

Rich Strike of Gold in Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—News has just reached here from Wrangell by the steamer Horsa of a rich strike on the Hootalinqua. D. D. Lawny has found gold going from $25 to $40 a day a man and a big stampede has commenced. R. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Company, who was interviewed at Wrangell, confirms fully the reported [illegible] and his company is rushing [illegible]. Indications are [illegible] is probable.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorkers Win from the Pittsburg Ball Players by a Margin of One Run.

SEYMOUR STRIKES OUT EIGHT

Shortstops Missed by Both Teams—Cincinnati Takes One from Washington—Boston Finds Young's Pitching Too Strong and Cleveland Wins.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	71	41	.634
Baltimore	68	40	.630
Cincinnati	73	43	.629
Cleveland	66	46	.589
New York	63	49	.563
Chicago	64	50	.561
Philadelphia	53	56	.486
Pittsburg	56	60	.483
Louisville	46	69	.400
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Washington	40	72	.357
St. Louis	32	83	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—The New York team defeated the Pittsburg aggregation of National League ball players to-day by one run before a small crowd. Both teams felt the absence of their regular men at short. Seymour had eight strike-outs to his credit. Hastings kept the hits well scattered after the first inning, holding the visitors down to one run in the last seven. Joyce in the first inning knocked a three-bagger, and Tiernan beat out a bunt. The attendance was 500. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	Donovan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, ss.	0	1	4	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	McCart'y, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Clark, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1
Doyle, ss.	1	1	1	4	1	Gray, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Grady, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	Schriver, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Hastings, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	3	5	27	15	5	Total	2	5	24	8	1

New York ....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..—3
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Donovan, (2,) Gleason. Double play—Doyle, Gleason and Joyce. First on balls—Off Hastings, 3; off Seymour, 2. Struck out—By Hastings, 1; by Seymour, 8. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Baltimore nine found Magee rather easy and had no trouble in winning. Nops was knocked out of the box in the third inning. The attendance was 1,500. The score:

Baltimore ....3 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 3—10
Louisville ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 3. Stolen bases—Decker, Wagner, (2,) Kelly, McGraw, Jennings. Two-base hits—Kelly, Jennings, Keeler. Three-base hits—McJames, 5. Sacrifice hits—Clingman, McJames. Double plays—Clingman, Ritchey, and Decker; Jennings and McGann. First on balls—Off Magee, 4; off Nops, 1; off McJames, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 1; by Nops, 1; by McJames, 4. Hit by pitched ball—McGann, Ritchey. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 7. Balk—Magee. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant umpire—Mr. Brown.

Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The St. Louis National League team played a loose fielding game behind Taylor to-day, and the Philadelphia nine won after an uninteresting contest. Piatt was hit hard, but received perfect support. The attendance was 1,300. The score:

St. Louis..........0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0— 6
Philadelphia..........4 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Three-base hit—Taylor. Home run—Flick. Wild pitch—Taylor. Double plays—Stenzel, Cross, and Quinn; Cross and Douglass. Bases on balls—Off Piatt, 3; off Taylor, 2. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Flick, (3,) Lauder, (2.) Struck out—By Taylor, 8; by Piatt, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Killen was easy for the Cincinnati players in the game to-day, while Breitenstein kept most of the hits scattered. The smallest crowd of the season was present. The attendance was 900. The score:

Cincinnati ....1 0 0 0 1 2 1 4 ..—9
Washington ....0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Corcoran. Three-base hit—J. Smith. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double plays—Corcoran, McPhee to Vaughn; Mercer, Reitz to McGuire. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Killen, 1. Passed balls—Farrell and Peitz. Wild pitch—Killen. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Young was too much for the leaders to-day, holding them down to scattered hits, while the Cleveland men managed to bunch their drives in the seventh, thereby winning the game. The attendance was 2,500. The score:

Cleveland ....1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—5
Boston ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1. Home run—Duffy. Double play—Wallace and O'Connor. First base on balls—By Young, 2; by Klozedanz, 1. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Klobedanz, 1. Wild pitch—Young, 1. Time—1:37. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Tennis Play at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The second day's play in the junior tennis tournament began this morning with the courts in fine condition and the players in good form. The prize offered by the Casino governors for the championship is a silver loving cup. The result of to-day's playing was as follows:

SECOND ROUND.—J. Little defeated A. Gray by default; Clothier defeated Spencer, 6—2, 7—5; Sands defeated Lee, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Willing defeated Whipple, 6—1, 6—4; J. Rogers defeated Livermore, 7—5, 6—3; J. F. Brice defeated Knowlton by default.

THIRD ROUND.—Clothier defeated J. Little, 6—1, 6—1; Willing defeated Hutchins, 6—0, 6—3; J. Rogers defeated J. F. Brice, 6—1, 6—2.

The semi-finals to-morrow will be between Willing, Clothier, J. Rogers, and the winner of the Rogers-Sands third round.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The thirty-footers raced for a sweepstake this afternoon over the Jamestown course with a southwest wind. The start was at 3:07. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:14:31	2:07:21
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:15:32	2:08:32
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:15:42	2:08:42
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:15:51	2:08:51
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:16:11	2:09:11
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:16:37	2:09:27
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:18:15	2:11:52

The race between the knockabouts Katama and Polly Reed yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Charles D. Hoyt, Denver, Col.; Count and Countess R. Ogier d'Ivez, Paris.

GERLACH.—Lieut. F. Winslow, United States Navy; Manuel Silveira, Havana, Cuba.

HOLLAND.—Gen. H. A. Wheeler, Chicago; Marie Engle, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. Josiah Royce, Cambridge, Mass.; Lieut. Commander W. J. K. Patch, United States Navy.

METROPOLE.—H. S. Pingree, Jr., Detroit.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge W. S. Kochersperger, Lieut. S. N. Kochersperger, United States Army, Philadelphia.

WALDORF.—Gen. William F. Draper, United States Minister to Italy; Count and Countess Goetzen, Washington, D. C.; Senor Don José Andrade, Venezuelan Legation, Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andursky, B., Pittsburg, Penn., hosiery and underwear; Occidental Hotel.
Albertini, C., Hannibal, Mo.; dry goods; 13 West Sixteenth Street.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Alford, Mrs. A., Fremont, Ohio; millinery.
Biddle & Moulton, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Biddle, hats and caps; St. George Hotel.
Brown, H., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; H. Brown, clothing and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Blum Brothers, Washington, D. C.; Mark Blum, department store; 641 Lexington Avenue.
Burns, Jennie A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Baninger, J. L., Florence, S. C., general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.
Brown, F. H., & Son, Fort Smith, Ark.; A. V. Kelly, millinery; 37 West Sixteenth Street.
Bersen, Joseph W., Oxford, Miss., rocket store; Hotel Lafayette.
Back, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; Irene Thornton, dry goods and millinery.
Bristol, A., & Sons, Picton, Ont.; Mrs. L. A. Wakely.
Chance, J. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. A. Chance, books and stationery; 133 East Sixteenth Street.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. De Veanus, dry goods.
Cheatly & Ansley, Americus, Ga.; C. L. Ansley, dry goods and clothing.
Chance, C. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Miss C. M. Chance, books and stationery.
Cary & Hughson, Kansas City, Mo.; R. W. Cary, dress linings.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, linings, books, and stationery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Callender, McAuslen & Troup Company, Providence, R. I., S. E. French, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, The, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss N. Nolan, underwear, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dreyfus, S., Louisville, Ky.; X. Dreyfus, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dewall, Alexander, Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Davis, J., & Son, South Norwich, Conn.; Joseph Davis Clothing Company.
Drachman, S. H., Tucson, Arizona; cigars and tobacco; 11 East Twenty-second Street.
Dacy, M. E., Omaha, Neb.; millinery; 53 West Thirty-third Street.
Dewey, E. L., Dowagiac, Mich.; dry goods.
Elkenbury, Ira, Warren, Ind.; groceries; 356 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.
Eddy Brothers Dry Goods Company, the, Lake Charles, La.; H. W. Eddy, dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.
Ewers, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, dry goods.
Ewers, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; J. D. Sunatt, dry goods.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Legal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Fisher & Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Cone, dry goods; 244 Church Street.
Fox, C. E., Galion, Ohio; merchant tailor, &c.; 60 One Hundred and First Street.
Fairfield, C. H., & Co., Menominee, Mich.; C. H. Fairfield, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Fuess-Espenhain-Fisher Company, The, Belleville, Ill.; Joseph Fuess, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Farthing, J. M., Aylmer, Ont.; Miss S. A. Wood, dry goods; 23 West Fourteenth Street.
Ford, M. E., Cattlettsburg, Ky.; millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.
Griffin, H. R., Wooster, Ohio; dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; St. Audrey Hotel.
Goldstein, M., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; O. M. Goldstein, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldstein, M., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. Goldstein, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gedder Brothers, Sarnia, Ontario; A. A. Carrothers, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Grocer, E. S., Peoria, Ill.; May Spencer, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldstein, M., Sons & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; M. Goldstein, hats and caps; E. Goldstein, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hogan, W. J., Company, The, Natchez, Miss.; W. J. Hogan, notions and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hudson, J. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss White, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Heim & Barnum, Fremont, Ohio; W. H. Barnum, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Hermon, R., & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Hermon, notions and carpets; Morton House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; A. McCabe, notions and trimmings; Stuart House.
Hardin, W. L., Monterey, Ky.; dry goods; New York.
Hertz, M., Frankfort, Ind.; dry goods.
Hertz, M., Frankfort, Ind.; Alfred Levy, dry goods.
Howland Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; A. S. Howland, millinery, &c.; Hotel Normandie.
Hardman, B. F. & T. B., Nacogdoches, Texas; T. B. Hardman, general merchandise.
Innis, George, Lawrence, Kansas; dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Ittner, Philip, Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Jobe Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; C. Jobe, dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jewet, C. E. & E., Dayton, Ohio; Emma Jewet, dressmaking; Carrie Jewet, dressmaking; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Johnston, Parmelee & Whitley, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Johnston, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. B. Kuhn, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Kugel Brothers, Sandusky, Ohio; Ben Kugel, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Kahn Brothers, Boliver, Texas; Marcus Kahn, general merchandise; Hotel St. Cloud.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits, 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Landeuer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landeuer, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.
Levy, Miss Bella, Memphis, Tenn., ladies' furnishings; 52 East Twenty-first Street.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Lott; Broadway Central Hotel.
McClure's 10 Cent Store, Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. McClure, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
McClunan, Wooster, Ohio, grocer; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mosler Safe Company, The, Hamilton, Ohio; M. Mosler, safes; 115 West Eighty-fourth Street.
Miller, Dr. J., Cross Hill, S. C., general merchandise and drugs; 33 East Eleventh Street.
McCall, C. S., Bennettsville, S. C., general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mines, Mrs. A., Waukegan, Ill.; millinery and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.
Moore, J. C., Columbia, S. C.; W. S. Moore, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mansfield & Son, Louisville, Ky.; Fred Mansfield, office and store furniture; 836 First Avenue.
Marks Brothers, Jackson, Tenn.; L. Marks, dry goods; 54 Clinton Street.
Mamy Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; John E. Walker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Mills, Adams & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Mills, dry goods.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Augusta Heintz, dry goods, 743 Broadway.
Meyer & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. H. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Moore, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Moore, dry goods; J. S. Lindsay, dry goods, 376 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Newberg, S. W., New Albany, Ind.; dry goods and notions, 370 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Nelson, Benjamin, Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Newman, Joseph, Marshall, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Neiman, B., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; J. D. Chandler, books and stationery; Hotel Cadillac.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; J. H. Crowley, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; Everett House.
Prixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; Ellis Prixley, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Polk, J. D., Dardanell, Ark.; James K. Parry, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Prindle, A. J., Howell, Mich.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Patterson, James R., McConnellsville, Ohio; dry goods, 549 Broadway.
Pinkerton Brothers Company, Zanesville, Ohio; [illegible] Pinkerton, wholesale grocers; [illegible]
Patterson, L. & J. D., Port Huron, Mich.; J. D. Patterson, jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.
Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; A. T. McCampbell, dry goods and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rindfoos, S., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Reul & Canger, Clinton, Iowa; J. E. Reul, dry goods and carpets; New Brunswick Hotel.
Rock, G. T., Lake Charles, La., hardware and crockery; Lafayette Hotel.
Rosenfeld & Co., Jefferson, Texas; M. Rosenfeld, dry goods; 70 Wooster Street.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Carrie L. Veit, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; F. R. Drake, silks and velvets; C. B. Kumbler, dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; Miss Coughlin, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Shlenger, D. G., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Shur, S. P., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; S. P. Shur, notions and carpets, Continental Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens, 733 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Sharp, A. D., Company, Lakewood, N. Y.; George W. Sharp, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Scott, A. C., Cambridge, Ohio; department store, 549 Broadway.
Schlender, F. E., Albert Lee, Minn.; jeweler, Broadway Central Hotel.
Schlender, G., Albert Lee, Minn.; jeweler; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schoenberg, M., St. Louis, Mo.; general merchandise.
Sadler, Mrs. W. M., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smart & Silberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. Reichman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Seager, S. G., Mahanoy City, Penn.; 5 and 10 cent goods, &c.
Sharp, Ida E., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Charles H. Denison, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Snyder, H. L.; Leetonia, Ohio; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Steinbacher, Miss L., Memphis, Tenn., art embroidery; 52 East Twenty-first Street.
Schultz, Samuel, Terre Haute, Ind.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Gerard.
St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. Schaefer, dressed beef.
Squire & Son, Ashville, Ohio; C. W. Squire, dry goods; Morton House.
Stansfield, J. G., Mount Connell, Ill., dry goods and carpets; 157 West Twenty-second Street.
Stephens, Mrs. M. U., Frankfort, Ky.; E. C. Stephens, millinery; 14 Irving Place.
Thayer, H. B., Greenfield, Ind.; C. M. Curry, general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Taylor, H. B., & Co., Louisville; H. B. Taylor, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Tanian Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; J. J. Tanian, groceries.
Taylor, Samuel, Wooster, Ohio; C. A. Reider, clothing.
Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; S. Ullman, clothing and carpets; Hotel Vendome.
Valdwell, A. B., Company, The, Washington, Penn., C. S. Caldwell, clothing and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Wilcox, R., Cohoes, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Houle, notions, laces, and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. C. Robbins, furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Weist's, P. C., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Weist, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
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THE HON. WHITELAW REID, on "The Territory with which we are Threatened."

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No [illegible]

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WASHINGTON AND THE ARMY.

One of the chief lessons of the war with Spain is that service in the City of Washington is very demoralizing to officers of the United States Army. It does not seem to have the same effect upon officers of the navy. Perhaps that is a result of the wise provision which the United States Navy shares with the Methodist Church of an "itinerant ministry." A naval officer cannot sink into a rut.

Are you sick of towns and men; you must
sign and sail again,
For it's "Johnny Bowlegs, pack your kit
and trek."

A naval officer must take his chance and perform his sea duty. There is no compulsion of this kind upon officers of the army. Those of them who are possessed of pull, and not ashamed to use their pull, can go from the Academy to the retiring age without seeing a day of real service. There is, in the first place, something demoralizing in the mere fact of hunting for "soft places" at the expense of one's equally deserving and less fortunate comrades. But more than that, the practice of politics tends to degrade an officer to the level of a Congressman. Even the idiotic HAM. LEWIS's remark about society sap-heads and brass-bound satraps, though as to the working force of the army a wretched insult for which HAM. ought to be called to account if he were accountable, is not without pertinency as applied to the hunters for "soft places" who spend their time imbibing whisky and shirking their duties in Washington. A man of this kind in the course of a few years comes to unload any impedimenta that he may carry in the way of honor and self-respect. It is no wonder that he should even come to be known as a man who cheats at cards, and be put in Coventry by prudent civilians, as he would be dishonorably dismissed if a court-martial of real soldiers could get at him.

Of course, there are many excellent and deserving officers on duty at Washington. They will readily understand both that our remarks do not apply to them, and to whom our remarks do apply. When the War Department is infested with barnacles it can offer little resistance to the introduction of Algerine politics. The incompetency of the staff departments is almost a necessary consequence of the triumph of pull. When there is a question between the real soldiers of the army and the politicians, the barnacles may be expected to be found on the side of the politicians. When the army comes to be reorganized, here is one of the abuses that most need to be reformed.

THE VIEWS OF A PEACE COMMISSIONER.

The position of Mr. WHITELAW REID upon the questions with which he will be called upon to deal as a member of the Peace Commission is made clear in a well-seasoned article from his pen published in The Century Magazine for September. The title of the article, "The Territory With Which We Are Threatened," will mislead the reader, for Mr. REID is a convinced annexationist, and makes it plain that he does not regard the extension of our domain as a calamity. We say he is an annexationist. That is made evident by his Century article, but he is as far as possible from being one of that class who cry aloud for expansion with fervor and a vacant mind. Mr. REID reaches his conclusions by candid [illegible] thought upon considerations which afford [illegible] than in[illegible] [illegible]

ourselves and as a matter of National duty, we must hold Cuba at least for a time and till a permanent government is well established for which we can afford to be responsible; we must hold Puerto Rico, and we may have to hold the Philippines."

No American who has an adequate sense of the moral obligations we have assumed will dispute Mr. REID's conclusion that we are bound in honor to see to it that the Government which replaces Spanish rule in Cuba is better than Spanish rule. If the Cuban people under our protection and tutelage develop in time the capacity to set up and maintain a government of their own for the stability and behavior of which we shall be willing to be held accountable, then we shall willingly withdraw from the island under the binding obligation of the pledge of Congress "to leave the government and control of the island to its people" when "pacification" has been accomplished. But pacification must be a fact before that pledge becomes operative. Here is Mr. REID's reasoning on this point:

> "Now the secondary provisions of any great measure must be construed in the light of its main purpose; and where they conflict, we are led to presume that they would not have been adopted but for ignorance of the actual conditions. Is it not evident that such was the case here? We now know how far Congress was misled as to the organization and power of the alleged Cuban Government, the strength of the revolt, and the character of the war the insurgents were waging. We have seen how little dependence could be placed upon the lavish promises of support from great armies of insurgents in the war we have undertaken; and we are beginning to realize the difference between our ideas of a humane and civilized 'pacification' and that apparently entertained up to this time by the insurgents. It is certainly true that when the war began neither Congress nor the people of the United States cherished an intention to hold Cuba permanently, or had any further thought than to pacify it and turn it over to its own people. But they must pacify it before they turn it over; and from present indications to do that thoroughly may be the work of years. Even then they are still responsible to the world for the establishment of a better government than the one they destroy. If the last state of that island should be worse than the first, the fault and the crime must be solely those of the United States. We were not actually forced to involve ourselves; we might have passed by on the other side. When, instead, we insisted on interfering, we made ourselves responsible for improving the situation; and, no matter what Congress 'disclaimed,' or what intention it 'asserted,' we cannot leave Cuba till that is done without National dishonor and blood guiltiness."

We believe that position to be correct legally and sound morally, and have repeatedly said so. We must control the affairs of the island until pacification is complete and an orderly and firm government of its own people becomes possible. If those conditions are not realized within a reasonable time we must pacify the island by giving it a government of our own. The investment of American capital in the island will be the best guarantee of order.

As to Puerto Rico there is, of course, no open question. The island is ours under the terms of the protocol. But Mr. REID, writing before the protocol was signed, declared that all the world would expect us to hold it. Our position for three-quarters of a century has been that Cuba and Puerto Rico were within our sphere of influence. To abandon that position now "through craven fear of being great" would be so astonishing as to be grotesque."

What shall we do with the Philippines? That is the one really open question that will come before the Peace Commission. Mr. REID thinks we may have to hold the islands. Certainly we cannot give them back to Spain. "That would put us in an attitude of nauseating national hypocrisy; give the lie to all our professions of humanity in our interference in Cuba, and prove that our real motive was conquest. What humanity forbade us to tolerate in Cuba it would not justify us in reestablishing in the Philippines." We are in full accord with Mr. REID's reasonable and consistent attitude in respect to the Philippines as defined in this extract from The Century article:

> "What, then, can we do with them? Shall we trade them for something nearer home? Doubtless that would be permissible, if we were sure of thus securing them a better government than that of Spain, and if it could be done without precipitating fresh international difficulties. But we cannot give them to our friend and their neighbor Japan without instantly provoking the hostility of Russia, which recently interfered to prevent a far smaller Japanese aggrandizement. We cannot give them to Russia without a greater injustice to Japan; or to Germany, or to France, or to England without raising far more trouble than we allay. England would like us to keep them; the Continental nations would like that better than any other control, excepting Spain's or their own; and the Philippines would prefer it to anything save the absolute independence which they are incapable of maintaining. Having been led into their possession by the course of a war undertaken for the sake of humanity, shall we draw a geographical limit to our humanity, and say we cannot continue to be governed by it in Asiatic waters because it is too much trouble and is too disagreeable? And besides there may be no profit in it.
>
> "Both war and diplomacy have many surprises; and it is quite possible that some way out of our embarrassing possession may yet be found. The fact is clear that many of our people do not much want it; but if a way of relinquishing it is proposed, the one thing we are bound to insist on is that it shall be consistent with our attitude in the war, and our honorable obligations to the islands we have conquered and to civilization."

Readers of THE TIMES are aware that this states our own position, and it is the position of probably the great mass of conservative and intelligent Americans, who, while not blind advocates of annexation, see no such perils in the new policy as would justify us in repudiating our National obligations.

With the objections to expansion based on Constitutional ground, on the Monroe Doctrine, and on the warnings of the fathers of the Republic, Mr. REID deals briefly and sensibly. He is positive and emphatic in opposing the idea that these new possessions can ever come into the Union as States, having an equal voice with other States in shaping our National destinies. Here is his plan of government for them:

> "With slight modifications the territorial form of government which we have tried so successfully from the beginning of the Union is admirably adapted to such communities. It secures local self-government, equality before the law, upright courts, ample power for order and defense, a voice in Congress for the presentation of local wants, and such control by Congress as gives security against the mistakes or excesses of people new to the exercise of these rights."

We have said that Mr. REID's article was written before the close of the war, and of course before he could have had any expectation of a personal share in negotiating the treaty of peace. It de[illegible]

COL. HENRY'S CONFESSION.

Lieut. Col. HENRY of the General Staff of the French Army, having confessed to forging the letter which was relied upon to vindicate the conviction of DREYFUS, has done the only thing left for "an officer and a gentleman" by committing suicide. It would seem that the only thing left for a Minister of Justice is to order a reversal of judgment in the famous case.

It has been contended all along by the friends of DREYFUS that the Ile du Diable prisoner was convicted on evidence that was not revealed either to the defendant or to his counsel. In one of the sessions of the Zola trial at the Seine Assizes Maître LABORI succeeded in drawing from Lieut. Col. HENRY, as a witness, words whose only interpretation was that DREYFUS had been convicted on secret evidence. On the 7th of July last M. CAVAIGNAC, rising in the Chamber of Deputies in answer to an interpellation on the Dreyfus case, read among other things as evidence "in confirmation of" the guilt of DREYFUS, fragments of three documents supposed to have been intercepted at the German Embassy, directed to the Italian military attaché PANIZZARDI, and in the alleged handwriting of Lieut. SCHWARZKOPPEN, the German military attaché. The third letter contained the name "Dreyfus"; it is apparently this letter which Lieut. Col. HENRY now confesses to have forged.

On the day following M. CAVAIGNAC's statement in the Chamber of Deputies Col. PICQUART addressed a note to M. BRISSON, the Premier, saying that the letter in question had every appearance of being a forgery. Col. PICQUART in 1894-5 was at the head of the Bureau of Secret Intelligence of the French Government. He had believed in the guilt of DREYFUS until personal investigation caused him to become indubitably convinced that the traitor was Commandant ESTERHAZY.

According to M. CAVAIGNAC's statement the date of the letter was October or November, 1896, hence it could not have been the secret document used at the Dreyfus trial. Nevertheless it was the Government's trump card employed to smother the growing belief in the innocence of DREYFUS. It was manufactured as Col. HENRY himself confesses "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against DREYFUS." The General Staff having once staked all upon the authenticity of the letter can now hardly have the effrontery to face the French people and say "there is still something else."

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The modest and evidently sincere proclamation of the Queen of Holland is worthy of a descendant of the princely house which for four centuries has been conspicuous and for much of that time controlling in Dutch affairs. The inheritance of WILLIAM the Silent and of that other WILLIAM who was the first Constitutional King of England is a very proud one, and it is associated with great benefits not alone to the people of Holland, but to the human race.

There is no apparent reason why the young Queen should not have before her a long, prosperous, and happy reign. Holland has at times been much more conspicuous and glorious than she is in our time, but it may be doubted whether she has ever been happier. She is one of the richest countries in Europe. Her population equal, but not more than equal, to what her territory can support, is industrious but comparatively free from that fever of industrial competition which makes life so hard in more crowded countries. Dutch politics are "holiday politics," and no more than our own concern themselves with the constitution of society itself. Everywhere are industry and thrift, and in the leisured classes culture. The current Dutch literature is more than respectable. The current Dutch art is worthy of the successors of the masters of the seventeenth century.

Indeed, the present situation of Holland is a striking illustration of MONTESQUIEU's saying, "Happy the people whose annals are tiresome," or, as an English poet has versified it:

"How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

Time was when Holland succeeded Spain and preceded England as "The Mistress of the Seas." It was something over two centuries ago that TROMP promenaded the British Channel with a broom at his masthead, and that DE RUYTER ascended the Thames and burned the shipping at Sheerness. It was the achievements of the Dutch Navy that forced England to sign the treaty of Breda in 1667. This was the treaty that secured New York to the English, and we are apt to imagine that that was a Dutch defeat. As a matter of fact, however, New Amsterdam was transferred to the English in consideration of the transfer of Amboyna in the Moluccas to the Dutch. The Dutch were supposed at the time, even in England, to have much the better of the bargain. This seems strange enough now, when the State of New York contains more people than all Holland, and the City of New York more than half as many, and when few people so much as know where Amboyna is.

But in those days of her enterprise and her expansion, it is doubtful whether Holland was as comfortable as she is to-day. Comfortable is by no means the word one would choose to express the condition of the Dutch people in the century before, when they were carrying on their heroic struggle against Spain and making good the promise of their Prince, "to die in the last ditch" rather than to surrender. The independence of Holland is guaranteed by the jealousy of her powerful neighbors, so that the regular army [illegible] is not greater than a year [illegible] of the United States. She still rules a colonial population seven times as great as her own, and if she rules them harshly, her rule has produced little revolt and no public scandal like that of Spain. And she makes her colonies pay very handsomely. Her present position may well be envied by some of her neighbors. It would not suit an aspiring and expanding nation, looking to the future. But it constitutes a serene and dignified national old age.

Why cannot all public work, work done with the taxpayers' money by their servants for the general advantage, be put through to the end as expeditiously as the change of power on the Sixth Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway? In thirty-seven days the change from horse power to the underground electrical power has been accomplished from Fifty-ninth to Fourteenth Street, and service will be resumed on that part of the line to-morrow morning. These four and a half miles of track have been put in condition in a time so surprisingly short because a private corporation, having a large pecuniary interest in the prompt resumption of the service, was able to carry on the work under constant pressure. But it is often of the highest importance to the public that street paving and the laying of sewers and mains should be rushed to a finish in order that the interruption of traffic may be as short as possible. But who ever heard of a public undertaking carried through at this rate? The people who use Sixth Avenue as a thoroughfare are to be congratulated on this transformation. It will materially relieve the Broadway route and extend the usefulness of the transfer system.

The eagerness with which the Vatican administered a slap to the French politicians in congratulating the Czar for his great suggestion for universal peace deserves some notice. According to the Osservatore Romano the recent rumors of the Pope's very precarious condition had their origin in the Government organs of France in retaliation for the failure of the Holy See to bestow what was considered the proper number of berrette on the brows of Frenchmen. To be sure the Holy Father in his recent encyclical did not advise his friends in Italy to be loyal to the Government, but assumed the old rôle of "prisoner of the Vatican." This has generally fanned the flame of sedition. But France had already taken affront, and the need of advice to Frenchmen to respect their present Government is considered only through its apparent futility. Even the Pope now seems to have wearied of his kindly toleration of French religious freedom; he is wearied with watching for a French Republican Army that shall liberate him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Characteristic inability to see facts as they are, and still more characteristic disinclination to ascribe results to their real causes, are shown by the ex-members of the now defunct peace-at-any-price party in their comments on the present sufferings of our soldiers. "You clamored for war," they are all shouting; "well, you had it, and just look at the consequences!" Then they enter into long descriptions, nominally horror-stricken, but really delighted, of neglected camps where fever-scorched spectres stretch out vain hands for food and medicine and even for a cup of cold water. The pictures, it is true, are drawn from life—when they are not drawn from death; but what has war to do with these accumulated atrocities? The deaths and hardships encountered on the hills behind Santiago were, for the most part, though not entirely, the inevitable results of a resort to arms, and full responsibility for them must be borne by those who asserted the existence of necessity and justification for a war with Spain. But nobody is trying to evade that responsibility; nobody is complaining, though many are weeping, because of losses in battle, because of hunger and thirst and disease encountered at the front. The conscience and the judgment of the country determined on a line of action, counted the cost, and paid it. What has come since has no more to do with war than with the Westminster Confession or the nebular hypothesis. It has to do with that combination of incompetence and dishonesty which, by a glaring misuse of words, is called "politics." Evils of peace, not of war, are what have filled the people of these United States with an almost irrepressible anger, and attempts, either on the part of guilty officials or of malicious weaklings in private life, to befog the situation with unreason and misinterpretation will encounter the utter failure they deserve.

—Estimating Spain's navy as her statisticians estimated it before the war, that is, counting as ships the names on her published lists, as guns the places for which guns have been or might be purchased, and as men the tabulations with which commanding officers and paymasters justify drafts on the Spanish Treasury, one can figure out the decidedly surprising fact that Spain is still the seventh naval power in the world. The most interesting peculiarity of that fact, of course, is the fact that is isn't a fact, but a fiction of an extremely obvious sort. It compares well enough in accuracy, however, with the assertion everywhere respectfully and solemnly received only a few months ago, that Spain was our equal with respect to battleships and our superior as regards cruisers, torpedo boats, and several other things not now worth recalling. One advantage of having a navy mostly on paper is the difficulty which a real navy finds in destroying it. If the Spanish vessels had all been afloat, armed and manned, by this time Spain would be wearing black for the whole collection instead of for a dozen or two of ships. As it is, she still has a very respectable fleet—for conversational purposes—and the apparent incompleteness of our victory may inspire her people with some much-needed hope. The Iberian maxim, "Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow," is not without its merits when the action contemplated is service as targets for American cannon.

—That delightful type of dull, British Toryism, The London Globe, has heard that some of the American railways use oil to keep dust from rising from their roadbeds. Instantly The Globe had an idea, a great idea. Why not use oil instead of water on streets and highways. "The sprinkling of water," it gravely declares, "greatly increases the dustiness of a road as soon as it has dried, for it separates the finer particles of sand and dust from the hard substratum of the roadway. Oil, on the other hand, has a [illegible] effect. And [illegible] [illegible] One [illegible] oilcart could lay the dust of [illegible] and could thus cover during the day the area of seven men with seven water-carts on their daily round. There would thus be a saving of the wages of six men, the purchase and keep of six horses, and the purchase and wear and tear of six carts, to place against the additional cost of the use of petroleum instead of water." When one reflects on what wheels and hoofs would make of oil and dirt mixed the excellence of this suggestion becomes almost oppressive.

PERSONAL.

—That a constant annoyance, even though it be a comparatively slight one, will in time drive men to madness is a fact well known to all students of theological history and the annals of savage tribes. It may well be, therefore, that the study of maniacs under his own care has revealed to Dr. G. ALDER BLUMER, Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, that a part, greater or less, of the alarming increase of insanity which marks this age is a result of the abiding anger with which sensitive minds are filled by the enforced contemplation, whenever they take their walks or rides abroad, of fences, barns, houses, and "scenery" in general, covered with monstrous legends vaunting the merits of multitudinous wares. Be this as it may—and Dr. BLUMER does not hint in the letter which we have received from him whether it is pity for others or fear for himself that has made him an impassioned defender of nature's right to remain endurable where she cannot become beautiful—we are asked by him to lend the aid of sympathy and incidental publicity to the labors which he and other Americans affiliated with the English Society for the Correction of the Abuse of Public Advertising have undertaken. This is willingly, even gladly, done, and it is a pleasant task to record that, by personal efforts made in the vicinity of his own home, the doctor has proved how little difficult it is to educate farmers and other land owners into scorning to receive the few dollars which are the most that this form of vandalism ever brings them. In this way he has succeeded in clearing several pleasant country roads of hideous defacements, and now can drive along them undisturbed by advice about his liver, hints that he is in need of soap or commands to chew gum. The relief is enormous, he says, and one can easily believe it. He would doubtless give to others still in the bondage of the wayside desecration full instruction about the aims and methods of the society which, for short, is called "Scapa."

—There is room for suspicion that a reader of THE TIMES is in a state of mind over comments made here on the addition by one of Prof. WILSON's students of "GOD save the Queen!" to the famous Edinburgh doctor's announcement that he had been appointed honorary physician to the good VICTORIA. At any rate, we have received a postal card on which a mysterious "S." asserts that "your brightness is dazzling," and that "the stupidity of those Scotch editors is deplorable." We have a good digestion for compliments, but this one scents of sarcasm, particularly as "S." goes on to declare: "I presume you have good reasons for saying that the Scotch papers have not yet seen the point of that anecdote. And of course the student had no idea he was perpetrating a joke. He was too dull for that!" On reflection, we do not suspect, we know, that "S." is in a state of mind. He—or she—apparently fails to see any humor in repetition of the ancient charge that no Scot can sense a joke without surgical aid. He—or she—knows that the charge is not true in every case, and objects to exaggeration, especially when it inflicts injustice. We will not undertake the task of proving that the accusation really is funny, simply because it does invariably excite objection, but we will ask, just to prolong the mental agitation of "S.," how he—or she—knows that the student who expressed his patriotism was a Scottish youth? If he did see the point, may he not have been a Saxon? And it is just possible that he was a Scotchman, and didn't see it.

—A flower show is not the place where one would expect to hear the preaching of extremely advanced economic doctrines, nor is an Earl a person whom one would regard as likely to do the preaching. Despite these facts, people who attended the exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association in London, the other day, were favored with an inaugural speech by Earl GREY that must have made them forget for the space of several minutes the mountains of gorgeous blossoms by which they were surrounded. The Earl did not talk agriculture, and he did not talk horticulture; he talked of co-operative industry, of the workingman's ideals, and of coming changes in social conditions. He said that the commercial side of the co-operative movement would take care of itself; what he wanted was means to enable co-operators to give fuller play to that side of their nature which found satisfaction in the cultivation and contemplation of flowers; in the rest and excitement of music; in the intellectual stimulus supplied by literature; in the enjoyment of games; in the wholesome stir of athletic rivalry; and in the development of that spirit of individual independence, ennobled by the consciousness of a common brotherhood, which has been the inspiring dream of every philosopher's Utopia. The ideal of the workingman, the Earl declared, was to secure for himself and family a home of comfort by reasonable hours of labor, and the opportunity, after working hours, of enjoying suitable recreation. It was as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, he said, in conclusion, that, just as the slave became the serf and the serf became the hireling, so the hireling would, at the appointed time, become the partner, with results, both direct and indirect, as advantageous to society as those which followed the two former changes. The Earl's hearers cheered this prophecy with an enthusiasm which may or may not have had much meaning.

BEEF TEA FOR THE CAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 31 the use of "beef tea" in the camps is advised.

"Beef tea" or "beef extracts" as such contain little or no food. The largest percentage of the solids in them is made up of stimulant extractives of no food value and effete materials, which give no restorative energy to the body in return for the increased work thrown upon the already embarrassed excreting organs. In conditions of great prostration from any cause, such as typhoid fever, extreme anaemia, &c., their prolonged use is attended with danger.

The beef preparations really useful now are those made by a cold process, and which contain large amounts of organized iron, phosphorus, and complex albumens. It is generally conceded that the iron and phosphorus, needed as food for the blood, nerve, and tissue cells generally, must be in combination with albumen to be absorbed and assimilated. These cold process preparations are easily obtainable and would be in the highest degree useful in saving life, shortening convalescence, and preventing illness.

The soldiers, both in Cuba and in the United States camps, have had a diet mainly if not wholly cooked, in which the iron and phosphorus present have been reduced to non-assimilable forms. The peremptory orders to the soldiers that "no fruit should be eaten" would, if obeyed, have restricted them to the regular army rations. Three results would have (I think we may say have) followed: First, general anaemia, due to non-restoration of the waste of iron and phosphates of the tissues used up by the great bodily exertions and mental and nervous strain undergone; second, general wasting [illegible] to such a point that infection could not, in too many cases, be resisted.

Raw beef preparations, used generally even now in the infected camps and hospitals, would save many useful lives and ward off disease from many brave young men who did not consider themselves or their comfort when the country needed them.

H. A. RUNDLETT, A. M., M. D., (Harv.)
New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the entire country is attempting to place the blame for the mismanagement of army affairs, and in doing so seeks redress from the War Department, can you not call attention to the fact that no one person or persons can be held responsible for the present situation, but that it is the natural and inevitable result of a pernicious military system which makes the army the political football of the country.

The great sickness in the Fifth Corps is due to the exigencies of the Santiago campaign, but in the rest of the army it is due to the inefficiency of volunteer officers and the ignorance of the enlisted men of the most ordinary principles of camp hygiene. In the Fifth Corps the percentage of sickness is much greater among volunteers than regulars.

An army which under our present system springs up like a mushroom has, of course, the same inherent weakness. At the outbreak of war, under our laws, all available material is thrust together, the amount depending on the real or supposed exigency, without regard to its fitness and the resulting conglomeration, called an army and expected to do an army's work.

There is no type of machinery that must be more perfect than an army which is required to take up offensive operations, and an army constructed as our is, and must be under the present volunteer system, can only be likened to some great and expensive engine thrown together in a hurry, the various parts selected at random from the nearest available heap of materials.

The army must be taken out of politics if it is ever to amount to anything from an administrative standpoint as a fighting machine.

CAPTAIN.
Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30, 1898.

HELP THE REGULARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give a little space to an appeal for relief to be given immediately to the well men of the regular army encamped at Camp Wikoff? A few of us yesterday took to the Sixth Infantry delicacies and comforts, the list having been selected after a consultation with one of its officers. We saw for ourselves the miserable suffering condition of those men—the well men of the camp. We have the satisfaction of having added to the comfort of one regiment for a few days. Let every one take hold immediately and pick out one regiment or one company and furnish what is required. The whole camp full look like dying men. Comforts given immediately may save some lives, may only ease the last days of many more. But let it be done quickly. The detention camp needs much, the cavalry needs help—probably other camps also are in just as great misery.

Don't let any one stop to blame the authorities—do that afterward, but take comforts and delicacies to these pitiful men, once the strongest and best of our nation. Consult an officer of the regiment to be helped. Take things yourself, and strong young men to help carry and lift, and do not trust to the express or any other agency, but go now. We spent Sunday at Camp Wikoff, an ideal camp, declared so by all the officers and men we spoke to. Water is now accessible and abundant, at least in the camps we visited. But the confusion, the misery, the lack of system, pitiful beyond words. It is not so bad as it was, so we hear, and officers and men hear with alarm a rumor that they are to be moved again, to begin over again the hard work, trenching, tent pitching, etc., just accomplished.

A MEMBER OF THE NEWPORT
BRANCH OF THE R. I. RELIEF
ASSOCIATION.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 29, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please let me know what is the use of all these fine armories in New York City? This morning early I was at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and saw six poor soldiers. They were obliged to ask at the police station the evening before for shelter. This morning they had not a cent for a cup of coffee. I heard a policeman say: "It is a shame for a country like this to treat soldiers in such a way." They were sick, two with fever, one wounded; all six only skin and bones! I had to go to Calvary Cemetery, and boarded the car in that direction, but those six soldiers were always in my mind. I took the returning car, and was fortunate enough to meet my men again.

I approached one of them and asked where they were going. "To Ohio." "Have you money to buy food on your way?" "Not a cent, Sir." "Here are ten dollars and my address. I don't want to offend you. You may return that money if you want to." "We will return it, Sir. We have money coming to us." I did not want to hear any more. I was about to cry.

Now to my first question. What is the use of those fine armories? Could not one or two of them be used day and night to offer shelter and comfort to those poor returning soldiers? Could not the Government take the addresses of two or three hundred families and send a soldier to every one for a few days?

We in Italy, in that beautiful but poor and taxed country, we treat our soldiers much better. I was a volunteer in 1866, and armories and churches were made ready to shelter us, and in many cases we were lodged by well-to-do families. I have a son in the New York College who wanted to go to Cuba as a volunteer, and only the tears of his mother kept him back. You may think how I feel.

For the last fourteen years I have taken your paper every morning. I could not do without it. I know what you think of Mr. Alger. A few years ago a Michigan friend asked me—for Mr. Alger—a letter of introduction to some Italian correspondents. The General was going to Italy. If I had supposed that one day he would be Secretary of War I would have given him a letter of introduction to some Quartermaster.

New York, Aug. 28. H. GRASSI.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were fulfilling your mission as a pathfinder of truth when you threw your searchlight on the various nations of Europe during our war with Spain. Specious explanations of semi-official papers, though vouched for by our own Ambassador, cannot controvert the facts that Germany abstained from making a declaration of neutrality, collected at Manila a fleet beyond what was needed for the protection of her citizens, placed her man-of-war Irene in a position where she was useful to our enemy, and carried off the Spanish Governor of the Philippines, while her naval officers during the whole time displayed an officiousness and arrogance which would have brought about open hostilities if Admiral Dewey had been less of a diplomat than a commander. It is idle to make a distinction between the German Government and the German nation, while both are in accord in meeting our tariff with a war on our pork and fruit, in profiting without scruples by an expansion of trade acquired with doubtful means, and one Reichsrath after another indorses the policy of the Kaiser.

That man imbued with mediaeval notions of his dignity, blinded by a conceit which brooks the praise of no man but his own, and whose vanity craves the uninterrupted attention of the world, naturally feels no love for a nation whose very existence is a living disclaimer of the assumption that a nation cannot get along without a hereditary ruler. The audacity of the American people to declare war, beat her enemy, and dictate peace without first asking the permission of the consecrated person cannot but be galling to the man whose vanity prompts him to pose as the arbiter of the world. There is no reasonable doubt that he contemplated taking advantage of any reverse we might have suffered by exacting for himself a slice of land, as he did in the case of Africa and Asia, thus giving the German nation an expansion of trade for which he would obtain an increase of power.

It is not comity among nations which has influenced him, but a wholesome fear of England, which he once insulted when he congratulated Krüger for having killed a number of Englishmen. It was England's friendship, which, though not uttered in words, was manifest to all, which made the Continental powers of Europe [illegible] [illegible]

GERMAN [illegible] AGAINST [illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose, herewith, an extract from a letter just received from Germany, which, apropos of the discussion now waging in the columns of your paper regarding the feelings of the Germans to our people, may be acceptable for publication.

The date of this letter is Kissingen, Aug. 14. My friend has been traveling all Summer in Germany, and is an exceedingly refined and unobtrusive lady, who was not in entire sympathy with our war with Spain, sincerely hoping that in some way it might be avoided; and she cannot possibly have invited any of the insolence which she and her party have encountered.

In every letter received by us from friends traveling this Summer in Germany the same state of gratuitous rudeness, and prejudice, and gross ignorance is sent us, confirming in our mind every statement made in your columns on the subject of German ill-feeling for America and the Americans.

The extract in question is as follows:

> We have received so much insolence about the war from the Germans we have met that we felt at last that our only safeguard was in [illegible] silence. We did get so tired of speeches beginning, "You Americans," we always knew what was coming.
>
> Our Ambassador to Berlin may make the amiable speeches he likes about the good will of Germans for us. It does not exist. The feeling against us is most bitter and agressive.
>
> Imagine a German at the table d'hote telling us that the German Navy is greater than the English Navy. That shows you their tremendous conceit. Another idiot said that Shafter led the army against Santiago in a dress suit. That shows you their astonishing ignorance.
>
> I cannot begin to enumerate all the [illegible] which the Kaiser is to do to us if we take the Philippines! But there was an ominous silence among them all when Santiago surrendered. They are not quite so bumptious as formerly. One person we had to rejoice with us was an Englishman, and we shook hands cordially when the news came.
>
> It has been difficult to keep our temper, I assure you, but we are so proud of our country and our countrymen now that we can afford to laugh at ignorance and vain boastings.

K. D. LAWRENCE.
Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 29, 1898.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "A Real American," in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, seems to have worked himself into a frenzy of anti-German feeling as manifested and expressed in our country just now, and more especially in reference to some of the several communications on this subject recently printed in your impartial [illegible]. The controversy, really, is too fatuous to consider very seriously—for one need only to remember that it is less than a year since, when the general sentiment of our land was equally unkind, if not bitter, against England—"our traditional enemy"—and how much our good people were aroused over John Bull's actions in Hawaii, in Venezuela, and other corners of the world, and how we were going to "whip him again," and, lo! within a few short months England has won our deepest love and affection, our devotion and everlasting friendship, for some good reason to herself she decided to form a friendly and moral background of assistance to us—strictly neutral, of course—during our conflict with Spain.

A friend in need becomes a friend indeed in such affairs; the neighbor who will stand by one and espouses one's cause, whether for humanity or territorial conquest, is the party whom one will "shout for," and to-day we love the grandmother, but hate her erratic grandson. [illegible] Germans, like good wine, need no bush in their own or their adopted fatherland—of course, refer to the "real" German, and not to the many counterfeits from Russia, Hungary, Poland, and other Slav countries, whom Germany tolerates in her domains, and who, after having acquired an indifferent knowledge of the German language, come to this country, and under Anglicized and otherwise disguised names boast and brag about their loyalty and devotion to their adopted country, and only too frequently bring discredit upon Germany and the German race by their atrocious manners and blatant trumpetings about the German fatherland.

Your correspondent "Real American" does not enlighten your many readers as to what particular tribe he traces his origin of Americanism; doubtless he is consistent on this point, and does not claim descent from the English, who themselves are but Germans, and who have been ruled over by purely German monarchs for nearly two centuries. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," is a favorite quotation for many good Englishmen, and a very celebrated Englishman said recently that "no good Englishman ever abrogates his allegiance to his mother country." Now, we all know that this is not absolutely true, but we also know that there are proportionately more Englishmen living in our country who are not and do not intend to become naturalized American citizens than any other nationality. Of course I do not mean Scotch or Irish, for they amalgamate as readily as do Germans, Swedes, and others, and make most excellent citizens of this great country; although they may not be quite as real as your correspondent "Real American."

Selah, brethren! We are of all nations and ought to dwell in peace and good-fellowship together. At any rate, go slow in giving expression to your animosities, my friend, for in a few years, and after a few more diplomatic shufflings of this international deck, we might, through some arbitrary dropping of the cards, be obliged to take a hand with the erratic Wilhelm for a partner. Who knows?

R. J. U.
New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NUGGETS.

As to the Church Carpet.

The church carpet seldom looks worn to the man who expects to be called upon to assist in purchasing a new one.—The Ram's Horn.

English on the Nile.

England keeps moving up the Nile by degrees. She apparently sees her way, although the cataracts have not been removed.—New Orleans Picayune.

Must Be All Right.

Peary's ship has returned to civilization with the report that the explorer was left behind in good condition. There can be no doubt of this, since he is packed in the ice.—Philadelphia North American.

To be Congratulated.

"Did your son get home safe from Cuba?" asked the neighbor.

"He did better than that," was the answer; "he got home safe from camp."—Washington Evening Star.

His Strong Point.

Mrs. Gooding—For my part, I can't understand why you desire to associate with that Mr. Emptyhead. He is one of the least interesting persons I ever met.

Mr. Gooding—I must admit that he is not very brilliant, but he is the only man I know very well who never gives me any advice as to how we ought to bring up our boy.—Chicago News.

JIM.

George Hobart in The Baltimore American.

I hear the drum roll, rub-a-dub, dub,
And the piccolo's shrill refrain;
The boys in blue with hearts so true
Are marching home again.
I hear the drum, but it beats for me
Despair and grief's tattoo;
I'd be so glad if our only lad—
Our Jim—poor Jim—marched, too!

I hear the tramp, the tramp, tramp, tramp,
Of the army marching by;
Brave soldiers all, at their country's call
They went to fight and die.
Their task is done, with heads erect
They pass them in review;
Instead of tears, I'd give them cheers
If Jim—poor Jim—marched, too!

I hear the clank, the clank, clank, [illegible]
Of the swords of Captains [illegible]
But my worn eyes [illegible] on the blood-[illegible]
crest
Of a hill, far, [illegible]
They left him [illegible]
winds
Sing dirge [illegible]
They're [illegible]
[illegible]

HOLLAND'S QUEEN OF AGE

Wilhelmina Issues a Proclamation to the People of the Netherlands.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES HELD

All the Churches Throughout Holland Unite in Celebrating the Event—Catholics Also Go to Church at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—Upon the occasion of her birthday and the attainment of her majority to-day, Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, who was born Aug. 31, 1880, issued this morning a proclamation to the people of the Netherlands. It was worded as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands.

"As sovereign of possessions and colonies East and West, I desire to observe justice and to contribute, so far as in me lies, to the increasing intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the Government. WILHELMINA."

Solemn thanksgiving services were held here to-day in all the churches, as well as in the churches throughout Holland, upon the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina attaining her majority.

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen mother, attended divine services in the great church this morning. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince and Princess of Weid, the Diplomatic Corps, the civil and military authorities, and 4,000 others were present.

The Court Chaplain, G. J. Van der Flier, preached. He dwelt upon the importance of the memorable day, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the Queen. The chaplain also thanked the Queen mother for wisely directing the education of her daughter.

The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Turnassi, and the Ministers from Catholic countries attended divine services in the Catholic church.

Among the accession decorations is one conferred upon the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington. Dr. W. F. H. Van Weckherlin is appointed a commander in the Order of the Dutch Lion.

IN HONOR OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Dutch Minister to This Country Holds a Levee at the Everett House.

The accession of Queen Wilhelmina to the throne of Holland was the occasion of a reception in this city yesterday. G. de Weckherlin, the Dutch Minister to this country, received in honor of the event, at the Everett House, where he is staying, between 4 and 6 P. M. Mr. de Weckherlin, who was attired in Court dress, with decorations, was assisted in receiving by W. T. Bennebroek Gravenhorst, Acting Consul General for the Netherlands at this port. The guests were all men, many of them Hollanders living in this city. There were also officers of Dutch ships in port and delegations from several societies, among others the Holland-American Festival Club of Paterson, N. J. The societies sent congratulations to the Queen. Only liquid refreshments were served. There was no music. The decorations consisted of Dutch and American flags. On Saturday evening the Nederlansche Vereniging will give a dinner in honor of Queen Wilhelmina at 40 Union Square.

REVOLT IN PERU CRUSHED.

Cacerist Party Bribes Jailers to Free the Prisoners at Puno.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31, via Galveston, Texas.—The Cacerist party in the City of Puno, capital of the Peruvian province of that name, has created a disturbance, by bribing the guards on duty at the jail and freeing the prisoners. The civil guard and citizens, headed by the Prefect, succeeded in crushing the outbreak.

WELSH MINERS COME TO TERMS.

Majority of 24,000 in Favor of Accepting the Employers' Offer.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 31.—The delegates of the Welsh miners met to-day and formally ratified, by a majority of 24,000, the acceptance of the employers' terms, which they decided to agree to at a joint meeting in London on Monday last.

The terms include an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages.

GERMANIC LOWERS HER RECORD.

She Makes the Run to Queenstown in 6 Days 23 Hours 16 Minutes.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from New York on Aug. 24 for Queenstown and Liverpool, and which cleared the bar at Sandy Hook at 1:50 P. M. on the day mentioned, arrived here to-day at 6:20 P. M., beating her record for an eastward passage, having covered the distance in 6 days 23 hours and 14 minutes. Her best previous eastward record, made Sept. 4, 1895, was 7 days and 30 minutes. She has thus lowered her record by 1 hour and 16 minutes.

JAMAICA ANNEXATION PLAN.

Negro Opposition and Lack of Newspaper Support May Be Fatal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—The annexation movement has not progressed favorably, owing to the opposition of the colored element of the population and the lack of support from the newspapers. Consequently, the Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, Jamaica's member of the Barbados conference, who sailed to-day, is not authorised to propose annexation as an alternative to the joint demand of the West Indies for fair treatment. Possibly British Guiana or Barbados may take the initiative, should the conference decide to adopt a decisive, ultimatum attitude.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO ILL.

Moors Think the Truth About His Health Is Suppressed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 31.—The greatest anxiety prevails among the Moors regarding the health of the reigning Sultan of Morocco, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz. The gravest rumors are in circulation; but the populace is denied all information, and the people believe the Government is suppressing the truth.

Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, was born about 1881, according to the Statesmen's Year Book, and in 1878, according to the Almanach de Gotha. He succeeded on the death of his father and was proclaimed Sultan in the Sherifian camp on June 7, 1894. He is known to his subjects as the Emir-al-Mumenin, or Prince of True Believers. He is the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Achmet, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Sherifs of Filali or Tafilet.

RUSSIA'S NEW AGENT IN CHINA.

Report that Russia Has Promised to Respect the British Sphere of Influence.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"M. B. Kroupensky of the Russian Embassy here will succeed M. Pavloff, the retiring Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin. Russia, it is said, has given satisfactory assurances that she will respect the British sphere in China.

"It is also asserted that the British Admiral had orders to seize the remaining Chinese ships and Custom Houses in the event of the Tsung-li-Yamen refusing to comply with British demands."

THE CZAR'S PEACE MESSAGE.

Ambassador Hitchcock Gets a Copy of the Identical Note.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg has cabled the State Department that he has received from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, a copy of the identical note addressed by order of the Czar to all of the representatives in St. Petersburg of foreign Governments, proposing a joint conference to consider the question of general disarmament.

The full text of the note was not cabled by Mr. Hitchcock, but will be sent by mail. Its character is such as would require something more than a mere acknowledgment of receipt, and as the proposition is one the acceptance of which would involve a radical change in the foreign policy of the United States, it is sure to receive most earnest attention and consideration at the hands of the President and Mr. Hay when the latter assumes office.

A BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

New Zealand Legislature Favors Joining Australasia with Canada and England.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 31.—The report of the committee of the Legislature, just issued, recommends joining the Australasian colonies with Canada and the mother country by a Pacific cable, on the basis that if Great Britain and Canada together would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of the work, New Zealand and the other colonies would contribute the remaining four-ninths, of which amount New Zealand will contribute one-ninth.

The committee also recommends that Canada be intrusted with the construction, administration, and maintenance of the cable, on the understanding that the contributing colonies are to be entitled to representation and votes on matters of policy of the management, and that the cable is to be jointly owned and controlled by the contributors.

The report concludes with advising that a conference of the colonies concerned in the new cable be held in New Zealand.

ANARCHY IN ECUADOR.

Congress Suspends Its Sessions and the Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31, (via Galveston, Texas.)—The Congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until it can obtain Government protection. Consequently, the Cabinet has resigned.

SCOTT FISHE A SUICIDE.

The Basso Discouraged by a Vain Pursuit of Health.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mr. Scott Fishe, the well-known basso, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening. He had been suffering from consumption, and only recently returned from Jamaica, where he had gone in a fruitless search for health.

Mr. Fishe was a member of the Savoy Opera Company.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

Kwang Su Said to be in a Serious Condition at Pekin.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Emperor Kwang Su of China, according to a dispatch from Pekin to The Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

The present Chinese Emperor, reigning under the style of Kwang Su, was born Aug. 2, 1872. He is the son of Prince Ch'un, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Feng, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-Chi on Jan. 22, 1875. He is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu Dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644.

REBEL VICTORIES IN CHINA.

Government Troops Defeated in Two Pitched Battles.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Chinese Government troops, it is reported, have been defeated in two pitched battles during the last ten days by the Kwang-Si rebels, losing 3,000 men. The rebels are said to number 90,000 and the provincial forces are powerless against them.

"A Governor of high rank has been ordered to lead his troops in person and completely to suppress the rebellion within a month, under penalty of severe punishment.

"An imperial edict, just issued, strongly censures the Governor of Kwang-Si Province for deceiving the Emperor in July last by reporting that the rebellion had been suppressed."

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

Third Officer Kynaston May Make Some Big Revelations.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who is charged with being concerned in the theft of bonds, coupons, and diamonds from the mails on board that steamer, in conjunction with Chief Officer Jago, also of the Britannic, was a passenger on the Germanic, which arrived from New York to-day. He was confined in a saloon stateroom, in care of Capt. McKinstry, and was handed over here to a Police Inspector from Scotland Yard, who was in waiting with a warrant. Kynaston hints that he may make astonishing revelations regarding tampering with the transatlantic mails.

Kynaston said he would be prepared to testify at Bow Street Police Court, London, next Tuesday, when Jago and the assistant Stewards of the White Star steamer Britannic are to be put on trial.

Jago is in jail in London, charged with robbing the mails. He was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the United States Embassy, but by agreement with the British authorities he was formally discharged at Bow Street Police Court on Aug. 23, and was immediately rearrested by the British authorities on the charge of robbery within the British dominion, the United States officials withdrawing their request for Jago's extradition.

United States Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Hartshorne sailed for England on the Trave on Aug. 22 with Joseph Mangan, William Bernard, Henry Galway, and Thomas Tighe, assistant stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested in connection wtih the mail robberies and smuggling schemes on board the Britannic. They had waived extradition and will be tried in London.

JOSEPH CHAMERLAIN SAILS.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Embarks on the Majestic.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, from Liverpool for New York, to-day, are Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

They will remain in the United States several weeks. Mr. Chamberlain goes on private family business.

Lehmann-Goldsticker Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ella Lehmann, daughter of Charles Lehmann, to Louis Goldsticker is announced. A reception will be given at the Lehmann residence, 276 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on the evening of Sept. 11.

SCHLEY AND GORDON SAIL

They Start for Puerto Rico to Join Gen. Brooke, Head of the Commission.

OTHERS ABOARD THE SENECA

There Were Army Officers, Postal Clerks and Commissioners, Surgeons and Nurses—2,000 Tons of Red Cross and Other Supplies.

The United States transport Seneca, carrying Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rico Military Commission, sailed yesterday for San Juan and Santiago. She passed out at Sandy Hook at 3 P. M., flying the Rear Admiral's flag. The pier at Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, from which the Seneca sailed, was the centre of great interest and tremendous bustle all yesterday morning. Many persons gathered in hope of seeing the distinguished naval officer, but in this they were disappointed, as Rear Admiral Schley, in returning yesterday morning from Westport, Conn., went at once to the Brooklyn, at anchor off Tompkinsville, having arranged to be transferred from his late flagship to the transport as the Seneca should pass, bound out to sea.

Gen. Gordon boarded the vessel at her pier shortly before noon, accompanied by his son, Lieut. W. W. Gordon, Jr., who will act as his aide. The General refused to discuss his mission except to say that he had received the instructions under which the commission was to act, with orders to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, the President of the commission, on arrival at Puerto Rico. Gen. Gordon, referring to his late command of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, took occasion to say a proud word of the work of his wife. Mrs. Gordon established a convalescent hospital at Miami, which was regarded with such favor that it had been used as a model for other hospitals.

Quartermaster H. Robbins of the Seneca said that she would go direct to San Juan, thence to Ponce and Santiago. For the latter port the Seneca carried Capt. John H. Beacom of the Sixth Infantry, who is a Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General in the volunteer service, and who is to relieve Major George Andrews as Adjutant General of the new Department of Santiago. He has been on duty as Adjutant General of the Third Division of Gen. Lee's Corps, (the Seventh.)

F. Dumaresq, J. D. H. Luce, W. H. Lothrop, and two other representatives of the Boston firm of De Ford & Co., which has been appointed the Government's fiscal agent in Puerto Rico, arrived rather late to find that quarters had not been reserved for them, but provision was finally made. There had been similar lack of provision in the case of the Postal clerks accompanying the Postal Commission, composed of Major James E. Stuart, Chairman, and Commissioners Charles F. Trotter, John M. Masten, William Mooney, and M. A. Macdonald. Major Stuart was for twenty-five years, up to the beginning of the war, Chief Postal Inspector for the Western States, with headquarters at Chicago. He has been with the Second Illinois Volunteers at Chickamauga. There were thirteen postal clerks. The Postal Commission, constituted so as to represent all the branches of the department, will formulate a postal system for Puerto Rico.

Dr. Anita N. McGee, the army's one feminine member, was on hand to arrange for the accommodation of the women nurses she has enlisted. There were to have been thirty, but seven arrived from out of town too late to embark.

Capt. W. J. Sewall, son of Senator Sewall of New Jersey, who was Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Graham, went on the Seneca. He is to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to duty. There were also twelve civilians who had permission to embark on the Seneca to go to Puerto Rico to engage in private enterprises. Six army Surgeons, twelve male nurses, and two army Paymasters were also among the Seneca's passengers.

The Seneca carried a cargo of 2,000 tons of provisions, medical supplies, and delicacies, which included a Red Cross consignment of 200 cases of prepared soups, quantities of lime juice, preserves, malted milk, condensed milk, ginger ale, calvesfoot jelly, 50 equipped cots, 600 suits of pajamas, and three small cases containing books and magazines.

A large quantity of material intended for the Seneca could not be loaded on to her, and it was said that it would be forwarded by the Minnewaska on Saturday next. This vessel is expected to arrive to-day from Montauk Point.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—Rear Admiral Schley left Westport this morning for New York. About 200 residents had gathered at the station to bid him farewell. The Admiral reached the station six minutes before the train left and was kept busy shaking hands. He had a kind word for every one, and several children who pushed through the crowd to the Admiral for recognition, he took in his arms and kissed.

The Admiral said that he would return to Westport after his work as a Commissioner is done. Mrs. Schley will remain at Saugatuck during the Admiral's absence.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Agreement Reached to Submit Alaska Boundary Lines Question to Arbitration, It Is Said.

QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—Important work has been done by the Conference Commissioners to-day and the remaining two days before the recess will probably be fully as important.

Although not officially announced, it is known that the discussion to-day has been upon the question of the boundary lines of Alaska. It is said that an agreement has been reached by the joint commission and that the settlement of the question will be left to an outside commission to be composed of foreign arbitrators, or to a commission composed of one from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Canada, and one from one of the foreign powers.

The settlement of the boundaries is now merely a matter of interpretation of the old treaty of 1825. Surveys have been made by both the United States and Canada, and each nation now fully understands the contention of the other.

To-morrow probably much of the time of the American Commissioners will be taken up by the arguments of the lumbermen from the United States.

OUR VESSELS REFUSED BAIT.

Newfoundland Authorities Afraid of The Effect at Quebec.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 31.—The American brig Clara Clarita, from Gloucester, with the barges Fillid and J. K. Manning, fitted with chemical refrigerators, arrived at Burgeo, in the Burgeo Islands, off the south coast, yesterday, for the purpose of loading herring and squid to bait the American fishing bankers.

The customs authorities issued a prohibition, on the ground that if such an act were permitted it would completely revolutionize the purchase of bait from Newfoundlanders by Americans.

More than this, the authorities assert, it would put in jeopardy the interests of the colony at the Quebec conference, as no concession could be expected from the United States if Newfoundland had nothing to offer in return.

The outfit of the vessels cost $50,000, and the projectors were very foolish in coming to Newfounland without first making inquiries as to their privileges.

Buffalo Has a $200,000 Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Fire, smoke, and water ruined or damaged about $200,000 worth of flour in the New York Central freight house, on River Street, this afternoon. The flour, which is owned by three Minneapolis companies, was fully insured. The freight house and dock were damaged to the extent of but a few thousand dollars.

New York Man Drowned in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Martin Bauser of St. Mary's Institute was drowned to-day in the Miami River, near Alexanderville. He was one of the Community of Brothers at that point, and had come from his home, in New York City, only a short time ago. With companions he went bathing to-day, was seized with cramps, and sank before help could reach him.

ENSIGN POWELSON WEDDED

Survivor of the Maine United to Margaret Olivia Millar, a Colonel's Daughter.

CEREMONY AT HIS BEDSIDE

The Young Officer in a Hospital at Philadelphia with a Broken Leg, Where His Wife Attends Him—Capt. Sigsbee Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Ensign Wilfrid Vannest Powelson, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine and a hero of the war with Spain, was married in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Margaret Olivia Millar of Wyoming, Ohio, daughter of Col. Millar, United States Army.

The ceremony was performed in one of the rooms of the Episcopal Hospital by the Rev. Dr. David H. Lovejoy, Chaplain of the institution. Only a small bridal party was present, including Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Powelson of Middletown, N. Y., the father and mother of the bridegroom; Capt. Sigsbee, who has taken a great interest in the young Ensign, and several of the latter's naval associates. Miss Clark, a friend of the bride, was also present. The father of Miss Millar, who is stationed at Montauk Point with his command, was unable to witness the ceremony.

Ensign Powelson, who is suffering with a broken leg, the result of a fall down a hatchway of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, was not able to stand up while Dr. Lovejoy performed the ceremony, and his bride stood beside his cot. The almost cheerless hospital room had been transformed into a veritable bower of roses for the occasion, and notwithstanding the temporary infirmity of the groom the occasion was as joyous and happy as though the marriage had been celebrated in the church in Wyoming, Ohio, where it was originally intended that the couple should be wedded. Miss Millar wore a bridal dress of white, and Miss Clark was dressed in a walking costume.

For some days Miss Millar had been acting as nurse to her injured lover, and after the ceremony the newly made wife resumed her position of nurse.

Miss Millar met Ensign Powelson in June of last year at Old Point Comfort, when he was on shore leave. The Ensign was introduced to Miss Millar at a reception and straightway the young people fell in love. They were to be married in the Spring, but his country's call summoned Ensign Powelson to the front. After the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor he was detailed to survey the wreck. Day after day in a small boat, accompanied by a couple of divers, Ensign Powelson floated over the wrecked battleship taking measurements, making soundings, and embodying the discoveries made by the divers and his own inferences in his daily report.

He was the first to discover that the Maine's plates were blown inward and that her magazines had not exploded. His most important discovery, however, was that one of the keel plates of the ship had blown upward with such force that it rested on the deck of the submerged wreck.

During the naval operations in Cuban waters Ensign Powelson was for a time attached to the Fern and was half a dozen times under fire. He was transferred to the St. Paul when Capt. Sigsbee took command. He came North on that ship, and, strange to say, though he had been several times during the war detailed on duty of the most dangerous kind, escaped without a scratch, only to fall down a hatchway on the St. Paul and break his leg.

NEWPORT'S NAVAL FETES.

Preparations to Entertain the Officers and Men of the Expected Warships.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The Naval Entertainment Committee held an important meeting this morning, to arrange for the reception and entertainment to be given in honor of the officers and crews of the various warships now en route here and those ordered to come here later. Congressman Bull of the committee has worked hard to have a fleet sent here, and it looks as if his efforts would be successful.

It is certain that the monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, and Terror, the torpedo boat flotilla, and the cruiser Montgomery will be here, and, very likely, the battleship Massachusetts and the eight gunboats and cruisers ordered to Boston will be sent here for the reception and course of entertainments.

The committee was finally organized as follows: President—Melville Bull; Secretary—Albert C. Landers; Treasurer—H. H. Hammell, Jr.; Executive Committee—Oliver H. P. Belmont, Chairman; Hermann Oelrichs, Lispenard Stewart, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Col. John Jacob Astor, and E. J. Berwind.

The committee has invited the following gentlemen to act as an Advisory Committee: Senators Aldrich and Wetmore and Congressman Capron of Rhode Island; Gov. Elisha Dyer and Adjt. Gen. F. M. Sackett of Rhode Island, Mayor Boyle, Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy; Commander John McGowan, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy, Lieut. W. McCarty Little, United States Navy; Major H. C. Stevens, commanding the Newport Artillery Company; Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskins, United States Army, of Fort Adams, and Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

The committee has chosen four days for the series of entertainments—Sept. 10, 12, 13, and 14—dependent upon the arrival of the ships and some other matters. On the 10th, the committee proposes to have a land parade, if it should prove agreeable to the officers and men visiting Newport, and provided their physical condition will permit it.

The escort for this demonstration will be made up from the regular troops at Fort Adams, the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, the Newport Artillery Company, the Naval Militia, and the naval apprentices from the training station. A reviewing stand will be erected in front of the Ocean House, from which Gov. Dyer and other officials will review the parade.

On the 12th, the bluejackets of the fleet will be taken to Crescent Park, where a clambake and all sorts of sports and pleasures will be among the special features. On the 13th it is proposed to take the bluejackets to the Opera House, where one of the best vaudeville shows that money can produce will be given. The same day the officers will be taken to Pomham, and there enjoy a clambake. On the 14th the officers will be entertained with a reception and ball at the Casino. The committee will also arrange for the people to visit various ships while they are here.

The amount already raised by subscriptions contributed by the Summer residents amounts to $6,000, and more is required to carry out the extensive programme outlined. The committee has requested the people of Newport and the masters of vessels in the harbor to display flags and bunting while the fleet is here.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Entertainments in Honor of Lord Herschell and Chauncey M. Depew.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Mrs. J. Amory Codman has cards out for a reception to-morrow afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

The Newport Clambake Club will have its next bake on Saturday next.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have returned from Europe and are at Dudley Place.

Miss Kellogg, the alto soloist, will sing the offertory at Trinity Church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. John O'Brien, who has been ill at her villa, Inchiquin, is now able to be about.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was among the cottagers entertaining this evening.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dinner and dance Saturday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan.

Capt. Woodbury Kane has returned from Montauk Point.

Lord Herschell, late Lord Chancellor of England, and his son, Mr. Herschell, will arrive here on Saturday next from Canada, where they have been the guests of the Governor General of Canada. For the few days they will remain in Newport they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge. On Saturday evening, a dinner will be given in honor of Lord Herschell at Eastbourne Lodge, at which a number of prominent army and navy officers will be present. The dinner will be a stag affair.

On Sunday, Chauncey M. Depew will entertain at luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 4, and on Monday evening, Mrs. Edwin Parsons will give a dinner in his honor.

Lispenard Stewart is one who is always ready for any emergency, and again to-day was this assertion verified. It was during the forenoon hours that Mr. Stewart chanced to be riding horseback, as is his daily habit. While he was passing Hodgson's establishment a young lady flying past on a bicycle ran her wheel over a stone and was thrown to the ground. In an instant almost Mr. Stewart had dismounted and was quickly "rendering aid to the wounded." Fortunately, the young lady received only a slight flesh wound.

The barn dance given by Mrs. Fish at Crossways last night was the one topic of gossip to-day by the cottagers, some of whom wondered at the newspapers not mentioning some of the costumes which were used. These in part consisted of the following:

Miss Anna Sands was attired as an angel, with a gold halo on her head, and carried a large gilt trumpet; Miss Willing as a "devil," in red, with wooden pitchfork and hair mysteriously blue; Miss Taylor, daughter of H. A. C. Taylor, was charmingly dressed in a Watteau costume, as a shepherdess, with a crook; Mrs. James P. Kernochan came as Queen Victoria, accompanied by her grandson as an Egyptian groom, a reminiscence of Mrs. Kernochan's visit to the Nile last Winter. James P. Messeroy wore a costume of calico, printed with a pack of cards. Miss Whitehouse and Miss Grant were similarly dressed in the black costumes worn at the bal de l'opera, long dresses and large black hats, trimmed with large black bows.

Montgomery Roosevelt had a correct sailor costume of white duck, as had about half a dozen others. Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie wore a picturesque and becoming costume, with white and pink flowers. H. C. Taylor and several others wore white knickerbockers and black dress coats with brocaded lapels. George Griswold second was in the blue coat which the portraits of the naval heroes of the beginning of the century have made so familiar. Jack Livermore and Roger Winthrop were got up as negroes and created immense fun by their antics and roller skates.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., who led the cotillion, wore a red coat, such as coachmen use, and carried a four-in-hand whip; Miss Hoffman looked very pretty as a red poppy. The same should be said of Miss Willing as a Mephisto. Miss Clapp, as a sort of Dolly Varden, was capital, and was complimented for her costume several times. Mrs. F. K. Pendleton was in white and black, and Center Hitchcock wore a red coat. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Henry Clews, Jr., appeared as chefs.

Recent subscriptions for the concert to be given at the Casino Saturday morning in aid of the soldiers at Montauk Point include Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Pauline Andrews, Mrs. Walcott Gibbs, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. John Cadwallader, Miss Lyman, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Parker Quincy, Mrs. Frank Wetherell, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Ross Winans, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. T. S. Willing, Mrs. George Von T. Meyer, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and others.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham, United States Navy, of the United States Steamship Texas, is the guest of J. Edward Addicks.

Registered at the Casino are T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Miss Emma Wood, and Miss M. E. Mayfield of New York, and Lieut. H. A. Bispham, United States Navy.

The grand stand reserved seats and the judges' and other stands for the Newport Horse Show are approaching completion. Contractor McCormick has a large force of mechanics employed on the Casino grounds. The painters are at work, and by Saturday the decorations, in charge of Landers, will be well in hand. By Saturday night everything pertaining to the grounds will be completed.

Mrs. Rose Winans entertained at dinner at Bleak House to-night. Berger's Hungarian Band played during the dinner.

Anna Held and the Turtle Company, who were booked for the Opera House to-night, and who canceled their engagement on account of the illness of Held, missed one of the best houses of the season. The cottagers had bought many boxes and reserved seats.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Miss Dowling and Miss Seneac of New York, and George H. R. Preble and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Renshaw of Pittsburg.

Congressman W. L. Ward of New York and Congressman Melville Bull of Rhode Island looked over the harbor to-day and were shown the urgently required improvements. Congressman Ward is a member of the River and Harbor Committee.

Sailing parties at night in the famous catboats of Newport appear to be one of the latest fads here by the cottagers, as already a number of these parties have been held on moonlight nights, and the catboat men have had quite a deal of work in this line lately.

Mrs. N. B. Thompson of Brooklyn is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Read.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt has returned to New York.

Mrs. T. E. Chickering and R. R. Kettredge have arrived from New York.

F. S. D'Hauteville has returned from Europe.

Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany have returned to their homes.

Joseph S. Stevens, the Rough Rider, has gone to New York, accompanied by his father, Frederick W. Stevens.

The engagement of Tron Peterson of Chicago to Miss Alvena M. Muenchinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Muenchinger of this city, has been announced.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow entertained at dinner to-night.

The Ambassador of Russia, Count Cassini, will arrive here next Saturday, with his niece, Countess Cassini, and the Secretaries of the Russian Legation, Messrs. Zelenoy and Rajvestuensky. They will be the guests of Dwight Braman at his cottage on the cliffs for several days. On Saturday the Ambassador and his niece, as well as the two Secretaries, will be entertained at the golf club.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has cards out for a dinner party on Sunday evening next.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow, and Mrs. Cadwallader for a dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., have returned from a personal visit to Montauk Point and are now arranging for another food expedition to that camp.

NEWPORT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Opening of the Matches for the President's and Consolation Cups.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The seecond day's session of the annual golf tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club began this morning with a good attendance of players as well as spectators. The younger players particularly the college contingent, predominated.

The first round, match play, eighteen holes, for the President's Cup, began at 10 o'clock. The contestants were the sixteen who qualified Tuesday in the medal rounds, their scores ranging from 172 to 190. In the first round A. M. Coates beat J. F. Currs, 5 up and 4 to play; G. M. C. Sargent beat Winthrop Rutherfurd, 1 up; Richmond Talbot beat R. F. Phifer, 4 up and 3 to play; W. D. Vanderpoel beat Lieut. J. H. Goldfinch, 2 up and 1 to play; W. B. Cutting, Jr., beat Joseph Choate, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play; G. G. Hubbard beat H. M. Harriman, 5 up and 3 to play; Abraham Barker beat Victor Sorchan, 1 up, 18 holes; G. C. Clark, Jr., beat Foxhall Keene, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the second round Sargent beat Coates 1 up in 19 holes, Vanderpoel beat Talbot 1 up, Hubbard beat Cutting 4 up 2 to play, Clark beat Barker 1 up.

To-morrow Clark will play Hubbard and Vanderpoel will play Sargent.

At 10:30 o'clock began the thirty-six-hole medal play, best eight scores to qualify for the Consolation Cup offered by the Green Committee. This was open to all contestants in the medal round for the President's Cup who handed complete cards, but did not qualify for the President's Cup. The eight who qualified, with their scores for morning and afternoon were: Greenville Kane, 97-85-192; W. P. Thompson, 98-92-190; R. P. Huntington, 99-92-191; F. H. Bohlan, 90-88-178; A. E. Patterson, 90-97-187; W. L. Mauran, 92-93-185; J. T. Mauran, 87-98-185; Milton S. Barger, 93-94-187. The list in order of merit is: Bohlan, W. L. Mauran, J. T. Mauran, Patterson, Barger, Thompson, Huntington, Kane.

The handicap cup offered by O. H. P. Belmont will be contested for Friday. Of the four who to-morrow will compete for the President's Cup, Sargent is a member of the Harvard Club and Hubbard of the Newport Club, while Vanderpoel was Captain of the Princeton Club last Spring and is a well-known player at the Morris Country Club. Foxhall Keene made several capital plays this morning. Baron Hengelmueller, the Austrian Minister, was among the visitors.

NEWPORT SWIMMING CONTEST.

William Burden and William B. Cutting, Jr., to Race Ten Miles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Should to-morrow prove a clear day, the long looked for swimming match between William Burden and William B. Cutting, Jr., which is a friendly one and not for any trophy or purse, will take place between these two young men. They have been in training for several weeks, and are in the pink of condition. Both have swimming records, and there will be no apprehension as to their safety or their ability to cover the distance.

Messrs. Burden and Cutting will leave this morning on the steamer Manisees, with Swimming Master Boyer of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, who trained Mr. Burden, and will accompany the swimmers at close range from the time they leave Newport until they return. The catboat Carrie, flagship of the Newport Kat Bote Klub, with Capt. "Tom" Shea, will follow the swimmers, as well as a naphtha launch and a surf boat from Spouting Rock Beach, in charge of Patrolman Sullivan. Upon the arrival of the party at Narragansett Pier, the swimmers will train for an hour and then prepare for their contest. Sherry's Pavilion will be the starting point.

At noon precisely the swimmers will start, and they should finish by 7 o'clock at the float of the New York Yacht Club. A number of small craft containing cottagers will follow the swimmers. Both swimmers have stated that unless they successfully accomplish this ten-mile swim, they will never attempt a long distance swim again. It takes the steamer fifty minutes from the pier to Newport.

NEW ROADS FOR NEWPORT.

O. H. P. Belmont's Proposition May Be Accepted by the Municipality.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held this afternoon to consider a proposition submitted in the following letter from O. H. P. Belmont to Mayor Boyle:

The Hon. P. J. Boyle, Mayor:

Dear Sir: Inclosed I hand you a map, showing the changes I propose to have made in existing roads. The blue roads are roads I wish to have condemned and abandoned, the red road is the one which I propose to give the city in exchange for the aforesaid blue roads. The brown roads are the roads which I have opened out. As I have expressed to you before, should the Board of Aldermen Committee on Streets and Highways wish to examine these roads on the spot, I should be pleased to receive them any day and hour they may appoint. Yours very truly,

O. H. P. BELMONT.

The roads colored blue on the map are the end of Coggeshall Avenue between Wheatland Avenue and Ocean Avenue, Lake View Avenue from F. W. Vanderbilt's property to the condemned part of Coggeshall Avenue, and Ledge Road from C. M. Bell's to the condemned part of Lake View Avenue. From this last point to Ocean Avenue runs a new street, marked brown, and from the Vanderbilt property in Lake View Avenue to Wheatland Avenue runs another lane, marked brown. The new avenue, colored red, runs from Wheatland Avenue from a point near Bellevue Avenue to Almy's Pond, thence skirting its shore to Ocean Avenue.

The Aldermen voted to accept the invitation of Mr. Belmont, and the Mayor will make the appointment.

The Season at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—This resort has never had a more prosperous season than the one which is just now at its height, and the influx of visitors does not as yet seem to have lessened. Of all the months in the year, September is one of the loveliest at Saratoga, and the United States Hotel, which has been filled since early in June, announces that it will remain open as usual until Oct. 1, with complete service and orchestra. The golf links of Saratoga, which are among the best in the world, are patronized liberally during the day by guests of the United States, who have the privileges of the club.

Change in Theatre Management.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Col. John D. Hopkins, theatrical manager, has withdrawn from the Hopkins Theatre in St. Louis and the Schiller Theatre in Chicago. Both theatres will be under the management of J. J. Brady, manager of the Century Theatre in this city, for Al Hayman and Will J. Davis of New York and Chicago. Col. Hopkins not only withdraws from the management of the two places named, but also from the Tri-State Amusement Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Chauncey Olcott, who spent a part of the Summer abroad, began his season in "Sweet Inniscarra" last night at Trenton.

Mr. Sothern's season with Anthony Hope's play "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will open at the Lyceum Theatre to-night, Miss Virginia Harned having fully recovered from her illness.

Max Freeham, who has been identified with many of the prominent comic opera productions in this city has been engaged to play the part of a Count in the forthcoming play, "Hotel Topsy Turvy," at the Herald Square Theatre.

Al Hayman sailed from Europe yesterday for home. While abroad Mr. Hayman secured some new attractions, and has probably made an arrangement with Sir Henry Irving for his appearance in this country early next year.

Henry J. Pain has invited Capt. Evans of the Iowa and his officers and men to attend the performance of the "Fall of Manila," at the Fireworks Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach on Saturday evening, and the invitation has been accepted.

The Strand Theatre company will arrive from London on the Britannic to-morrow. Charles Frohman has secured this organization to open the Madison Square Theatre. The company will appear there next Wednesday in "A Brace of Partridges."

The new farce written by Pierre de Courcelle for Charles Frohman is called "Self and Self." It will be produced during the season by the Madison Square Theatre company in this city and in London by Mr. Frohman's comedy company, headed by Seymour Hicks.

Edwin Milton Royle has prepared a new one-act play, entitled "Miss Wallett of Wall Street," for his return engagement at the Pleasure Palace next week. In addition to the above play, Mr. Royle has ready for use two other comedies, "The High Ball Family" and "One Plus One."

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne have both been engaged by Charles Frohman for this season in America and for his London season in the Spring. They will make their first appearance under the new management with Miss Annie Russell in M. Henri Lavaden's romantic drama "Catherine."

The success of Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band in this city during the Summer has prompted Lieut. Godfrey to cable Rudolph Aronson, through his manager, Charles A. E. Harriss, accepting his terms for a tour of the country, and fixing definitely the date for the opening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House as Sunday evening, Oct. 23. At the first concert the band will be assisted by several prominent soloists.

The locale of a comic opera has from a managerial standpoint somewhat of a financial value, and a work the scene of which is laid in England, Ireland, Germany, or Italy, has always been of more or less interest to natives hailing from those lands and patronized accordingly. In the new opera which Sousa and Klein will introduce in this city on Monday night next, they have selected a practically new region—that of Russia, and the peasant as well as royal costumes promise to be particularly attractive.

George W. Lederer has arranged to sail for London on the Cunarder Lucania next Saturday to attend to some important business abroad in reference to his future attractions. He expects to be away about six weeks. "The Belle of New York" company will open the season at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, Monday night, for a week. They will then play in Philadelphia for three weeks, and afterward visit all the large cities of the United States. Dan Daly, Ed Tyler, Robert Dunbar, William Cameron, Ed Tarr, Owen Wastford, D. L. Don, Helen Lord, Gladys Wallis, Queenie Vassar, Catherine Lynard, and Nella Webb will take the principal parts. The tour will be under the management of Wolf Falk, representing Lederer & McLellan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John L. Griffen.

John L. Griffen, well known in this city, died yesterday at his home, 215 East Fifteenth Street. He was seventy-eight years old and had lived in this city for sixty-one years. In early manhood he was engaged in the grocery business, but later he became connected with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Seventeen years ago he became identified with the Charity Organization Society and at the time of his death was employed as a collector. Mr. Griffen was an old and prominent member of the New York Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. He was noted for his interest in the society, which led him to familiarize himself with the births, marriages, and deaths of nearly all the members. In slavery times he was a thorough Abolitionist, though he regretted that it took a war to settle the question. His idea of duty was both profound and peculiar. As an instance, he refused to vote in his later years because the Government supported military institutions, and he felt that he "could bear better testimony in his life for peace and against military prowess" if he did not vote. Mr. Griffen married Miss Sarah Haydock of Long Island, who died four years ago. Four children, Walter Griffen and Miss Alice Griffen of this city and Mrs. Emily Underhill and Mrs. Raymond Roberts of Montclair, N. J., survive him. The funeral will take place in the Friends' Meeting House, at Rutherfurd Place and East Fifteenth Street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Major W. V. McCracken.

Major William Vance McCracken, sixty-two years old, a retired railroad contractor, died at his residence, 1 Hamilton Place, Tuesday, from a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, and educated in the district school. At the outbreak of the civil war he helped to organize a company in Bucyrus and enlisted as First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. He was promoted to the office of Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major for bravery in the field. He then embarked in the railroad business, and constructed the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis line, and a portion of the Missouri Pacific. He came to this city in 1883 and has since made his home here, retiring from active business several years ago. He was a widower. His remains will be taken to Bucyrus for interment in the family plot.

Louis Frederick Delisle.

Louis Frederick Delisle died yesterday at Whitestone, L. I. He was born in Switzerland sixty-three years ago. In 1863 he opened a restaurant on Fulton Street, and at this establishment claimed to have first introduced table d'hôte dinners in this city. Two years ago last May he retired from active life, placing his business in the hands of his sons. Some time ago he was thrown from a Fulton Street trolley car in Brooklyn and sustained injuries to which the physicians attribute his death. Three sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral will take place on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wolshorn, 1,268 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES ELLIOTT of Detroit, Mich., one of the oldest Fire Chiefs in the United States, died yesterday afternoon of stomach trouble.

PHILLIP A. SEIDEL died at his home, 125 Linden Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, from old age. He was born in 1824, and settled in early life in the Greenville district of Jersey City, which was then a wilderness. He bought a small farm, and afterward became wealthy through the increase of the price of land. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at his residence, 131 West 92d St., Edward M. Duncan, son of the late Ralph and Jane (Barton) Duncan, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

GRIFFEN.—On the 31st inst., John L. Griffen, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, on the 6th day, 9th month, 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOTT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1898, Effie Whitmore, wife of James V. Lott, and daughter of the late John Sniffen, Jr.

Funeral services at her late residence, 148 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.

McKEEVER.—On Aug. 31, at Mount Sinai Hospital, of typhoid fever, E. Percy McKeever, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, in his 21st year, son of Daniel McKeever.

Funeral from his father's residence, 2,625 Marion Av., on Friday, at 12 noon. Interment in Woodlawn.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 31.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AUFRICHTIG, Rosie, 63 Sheriff St.	1	30
ABRAMSKY, Geduly, 170 Monroe St.	1	31
BOWE, Daniel F., 131 Bank St.	58	28
BECKLER, Henry, 820 6th St.	50	29
BROWN, Agnes, 582 E. 148th St.	1	28
BEOLESCO, Harold, 92 Chrystie St.	1	30
BUELL, Henry T., 17 5th Av.	69	31
CAGNON, Alphonse, 133 E Houston.	67	[illegible]
CRADDOCK, John, Brooklyn.	24	28
CLIFFORD, Mary, 233 10th Av.	15	31
CLOONAN, Catharine, 238 E. 55th St.	68	29
CROTTY, Louisa, 225 E. 103d St.	33	28
COLES, William, 217 W. 17th St.	25	28
CRAWFORD, Ellen, 591 Greenwich.	29	28
DIGOSTINA, Philomena, 219 Mott St.	2	31
DAVEY, Fanny, 127 E. 110th St.	6	31
DANN, Edward, 519 1st Av.	28	29
DINEEN, Catharine, 21 Morris St.	6	30
DOLL, Margaret, S. Boulevard and 167th St.	69	28
DENNIS, Hofseba, Children's Hosp.	1	30
LUMAY, George, 140 Ludlow St.	63	30
DERWELL, Ruth, 407 E. 19th St.	1	31
FINNERTY, Elizabeth, 471 6th Av.	54	30
FLOWER, Laura, 255 Elizabeth St.	3	31
FIRST, Becky, 205 Delancey St.	1	30
GRANATTO, Teresa, 73 Mott St.	4	30
GOETZ, John, 1,334 Amsterdam Av.	57	30
GOLDSTEIN, David, 17 Pike St.	62	31
GRIX, Francis, 725 11th Av.	54	30
GOLDSTEIN, Frank, 76 Ludlow St.	28	31
GOLD, Edith, Riverside Hospital	1	30
GRONIRG, Henry J., 525 W. 50th St.	1	31
HUGHES, John J., 315 E. 48th St.	2	30
HICKEY, Catharine, 2,197 5th Av.	56	30
HAND, James, 316 Amsterdam Av.	1	30
HAND, Arthur, 634 E. 137th St.	82	30
HUNNINGER, Frederick, 713 Cortlandt Av.	22	28
HENRY, James J., 3,036 3d Av.	1	31
HUGO, Frank, St. Joseph's Hospital.	42	29
HICKEY, Michael, Home for Aged.	88	30
HAMMOND, Arthur, 341 E. 78th St.	2	30
HARLOW, Regina, College Av.	2	30
HOLLINGSHEAD, James, 602 E. 139th	76	29
HOWARD, James, St. Joseph's Hosp.	28	30
HOPPEL, Emma M., William's Br'ge.	40	30
JOHNSON, Edwin H., William's Br'ge.	2	30
KINKELIN, John F., 327 E. 48th St.	1	30
KRONEMEYER, Robert, Westchester.	29	30
KOZAKOVSKY, Frank, 3,491 3d Av.	1	30
LA PEINA, Filippo, 366 E. 115th St.	48	29
LORENZO, Giuseppe, 215 Mott St.	1	30
LA FARGE, Elizabeth A., 558 E. 154th	30	30
LEBOVITZ, David, 199 Broome St.	1	31
MISKELL, Thomas F., Fort Columbus.	23	31
MAIDHOF, Louis E., 158 W. 133d St.	40	29
MEAD, James W., 41 Bowery.	43	30
MURPHY, Raymond, 335 E. 8th St.	1	30
MORRISCE, Louisa, 1,298 3d Av.	39	30
MENNETT, Mary, 404 E. 54th St.	42	28
MESSINA, Giuseppe, 144 Cherry St.	32	[illegible]
MITCHELL, Genevieve, 535 E. 72d St.	2	[illegible]
MAHONEY, Margaret, 2,003 Anthony Av.	25	29
MORRIS, Frederick R., Westchester.	45	30
MAZZEI, Antonio, 39 Mott St.	1	30
MURRAY, Mary, Manh. State Hosp.	52	30
MASUR, Chale, 38 Essex St.	68	31
McANANY, Mary, William's Bridge.	1	30
McHALE, John, 113 W. 115th St.	34	30
McKEEVER, E. Percy, Montauk Pt.	21	31
NOLL, Rosa, 501 E. 11th St.	1	30
OVEROCKER, Titus, 408 W. 17th St.	50	30
RILLSHE, Ferdinand, Man. State Hos.	60	27
REILLY, John, 519 2d Av.	73	29
SWINGMANN, Anna, 736 9th Av.	60	30
STRUCK, Johanna, Manh. State Hosp.	53	28
SWEENEY, Andrew, 293 Avenue A.	1	30
SILVEY, Catharine, 70 South St.	49	29
SIMONDS, Hattie, boat, foot E. 32d.	40	30
SALE, Richard, 427 W. 45th St.	32	30
SENFER, Gotlieb, 324 E. 82d St.	42	29
SCHOTEN, Mary Vom B., 7 E. 28th.	28	30
TOLSON, John, 77 Barrow St.	46	30
THOMPSON, James, 16 Minetta St.	60	31
TONNIES, Henry, 270 Broadway.	44	28
VACHOLEK, Joseph, St. Joseph's Hos.	38	29
WHALEN, Michael, 17 Albany St.	37	29
ZENKTELER, Leo, 345 W. 38th St.	2	30
ZIEGLER, Flora, 717 E. 5th St.	2	31

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, John, 11 Woodhull St.	60	29
BEIRNE, May, 166 Butler St.	1	29
BERTRAND, Alexander, 372 Halsey St	49	28
BOYLE, Helen, 39 Douglas St.	3	29
BENNETT, Richard, 112 Cambridge Pl	76	30
BARNEY, Christopher, 337 Central Av	4	30
CASSIDY, Sarah, 1,169 Degraw St.	1	30
COOKE, Mary, 274 Ewen St.	1	30
CUMMINGS, M., 383 Marion St.	64	30
CLAUSEN, Fritz, 1,367 3d Av.	77	29
DOUGHERTY, George, 68 Bergen St.	1	30
DOLAN, John, 811 Metropolitan Av.	2	30
DOEPKER, John, 427 3d Av.	60	29
FRANKE, Lizzie, 93 E. Houston St.	24	30
FREDRICKSON, John, 96 Amity St.	1	31
FINLEY, Patrick, 339 Harrison Av.	32	30
FOCKENS, Anna, 104 Kingston Av.	69	30
FISHER, Rudolph, 1,268 De Kalb Av	62	30
GROSS, William, 136 N. 6th St.	1	29
GREISSEL, Adam, 1,199 St. Mark's Av	4	29
GRAY, Ellen, 426 4th St.	45	30
HARTIGAN, Morris, 182 5th Av.	30	30
HEINEMANN, C., 249 Harrison St.	56	29
IMMENDORF, G. H., 246 Adams St.	49	31
KILANOUSKI, Mary, Barren Island.	8	31
KEEGAN, Patrick, 243 Johnson St.	58	30
KUCHER, Florence, 3 Whipple St.	1	30
LAMBERT, William, 369 Hudson Av.	1	30
LEVINE, Clara, 71 Cranberry St.	67	[illegible]
LEWIS, Margaret, 91A Saratoga Av.	43	[illegible]
MAHON, Rose, 258 N. 7th St.	1	[illegible]
MALONE, Harry, 172 Jefferson Av.	7	[illegible]
MASON, Henry, 153 Lexington Av.	68	[illegible]
MURRAY, Rose, 53 Warren St.	66	[illegible]
MOORE, Lillian, 302 Myrtle Av.	3	30
McDONNELL, Margaret, 237 N. 6th St	1	30
O'TOOLE, Mary, 829 De Kalb Av.	[illegible]	30
PARKER, Charles, 607 Carlton Av.	59	30
REILLY, Agnes, 60 Clinton Av.	1	30
REMMAN, Edward, 141 12th St.	[illegible]	30
SEWELL, Sabina, 108 Varet St.	1	30
STUART, David, 646 Warren St.	38	30
SMITH, Eliza, 220 17th St.	45	30
SLAMESKA, Josepha, 179 Vermont Av	11	30
WILLIS, Dorman, 41 Orient Av.	37	30
WALSH, Florence, 478 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHALEN, A., Lawrence and Grand Sts	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALTHER, Marie, 747 Lafayette Av	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALLACE, A., St. Peter's Hospital.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YOUNG, Patrick, 1,006 Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virgania Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street despondency seems to have disappeared. In some parts of the market the professional talent of the Stock Exchange pegs actively away against quotations, but measured by yesterday's market development they make losses with much more facility than they are able to hammer out profits. During recent days of hesitation and even weakness in the market there has been disclosed a power of security absorption far beyond aught that the best friends of the market had felt they could count upon.

Conservative commission houses have been advising customers at every recession that standard stocks were safe to buy, safe to hold—sure to pan out substantial profits.

⁂

The bear contingent has pretty much abandoned its absurd cry of money market squeezes. Among business men it is difficult to create the impression that because money can command a fair rate there is distress involved for everybody using it. Not the slightest probability exists—important bankers say no possibility exists—that we can have a money market tighter than will be warranted by continuing and growing business activity.

⁂

Finally, bear growlers are relying upon the argument that quotations ought to go down because they are now higher than they ruled last year. This view seems to be based on the rather curious notion that the country has progressed nothing in the past twelve months, that the dollar wheat of last year really wrought no results, that the tremendous international trade balance, hundreds of millions on hundreds of millions in our favor, is insignificant and ineffectual—that the marvelous record of progress in practically every business department is valueless. Sane men will neither preach nor accept of stuff and nonsense like that.

⁂

Government bonds were slightly lower. There were sales of $41,000 new threes, when issued at 105@104¾@104⅞.

⁂

In State bonds $40,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry., ex div. & rights	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	3	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	3	Northern Pacific	½
B. & O., 1st in. pd.	1⅜	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Central Pacific	3	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅝
General Electric	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cleve., L. & Wh.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & Wh. pf.	¾	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Consolidated Ice	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Detroit Gas	1	Wabash pf.	2
Illinois Steel	1⅛		
Int. Paper Co. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Buff., R. & P.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Consolidated Gas	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Erie	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Int. Paper Co.	½	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	Pullman Car	1
Manhattan Beach	3⅛	West Chi. Street	½
Manhattan Con.	1⅝	Western Union Tel.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. con. 7s	2	Minn. & St.L. con.5s	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Mo., K. & East. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1⅞
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	5	Wabash 2d	1
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	R. & P. con. 6s	1⅜
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	2	St. L. Southw. 2d	1⅛
		Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $158,478,662; balance, $7,019,274; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $67,295.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 to 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94½ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¼, to 14½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60⅛, and St. Paul, ¼, to 116¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅝, New York Central at 122, Erie at 15, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols declined 3-16 to 110⅝ for money, and 110¾ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 35c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c. The gold premium at Madrid was 65½, against 64 Tuesday, at Lisbon 74, at Buenos Ayres 163, at Rome 107.40.

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

In calculating September dividend and interest payments The Daily Stockholder will say to-day:

"Interest to-day becomes due and is payable on bonds having a par value of $466,248,102, the amount of such interest being $11,561,201, as compared with $11,256,613 in 1897, $10,131,899 in 1896, and $9,941,587 in 1895. Dividends have been declared or are payable during the month on stocks whose par value is $536,583,922, the amount of such being $10,381,873, as compared with $8,780,417 last year, $8,047,584 in 1896, and $7,085,348 in 1895.

The disbursements aggregate $21,943,074, as against $20,037,030 last year, and $18,179,469 in 1896. Interest is also due on $25,364,500 Government 2 per cents. Pension payments are also due. We can safely count on total disbursements of about $27,000,000.

A BROOKLYN UNION INCREASE.

A Brooklyn Union Gas Director is authority for the statement that the company's dividend rate is to be substantially increased before the end of the year. This gentleman also states that insiders having accurate knowledge of Brooklyn Union Gas affairs have for some time past been buyers of the stock.

COTTON OIL'S YEAR ENDED.

American Cotton Oil's fiscal year ended yesterday. It has been, according to statements of insiders, a most profitable year for the company. According to these authorities, the annual report will show earnings considerably in excess of the 8 per cent. which is to be distributed to stockholders. Insiders are backing their assurances of improvement in the company's affairs by liberal purchases of the securities.

THE RATE WAR SETTLEMENT.

Northwestern rate differences are now all practically settled. Official announcement of the ending of the rate war which has been disturbing Wall Street for some time past will be made shortly.

Financiers having big interests in the Northwestern roads are now in harmony and have practically arranged a settlement of the rate difficulties.

There is to be held in New York to-day a meeting of Western railroad representatives and financial interests, at which the whole matter will be gone over and settled. The Canadian roads will have representatives at the meeting, and it is not impossible that the rate war will terminate with the conference.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Northern Pacific stocks were features of yesterday's market, showing more activity and strength than for several days. Northern Pacific common was the most active issue on the list, and sold up to 41. The preferred made a new high price, selling at 78⅝. The buoyancy of the stocks reflected expectations of the early announcement of a complete settlement of Western rate troubles. Friends of Messrs. Morgan and Hill were buyers of the stocks. In these quarters much stress is also laid upon the big showing which it is predicted will be made by the Northern Pacific's annual report, shortly to be published.

Buying for foreign account of both the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks continued in evidence yesterday. Wall Street friends of the properties are talking of immediate movements in all four stocks.

KEENE-ROCKEFELLER.

Close to 50,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It sold at one time within a fraction of 145 and again at 141¾, the final quotation being about 143.

Mr. Keene has a bull pool in the stock.

Mr. Rockefeller has sold his 11,000 shares of stock to the pool.

DROOPING MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated had another bad day yesterday, selling down under 95.

Long stock in the names of people who have been holders of it for years past was delivered yesterday.

The fact that the company's last official statement shows that it is not earning the 4 per cent. dividend that it pays gives impetus to the Wall Street suspicion that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage will reduce the dividend rate.

Apropos of growing discussion along this line in Wall Street the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"The current report that George J. Gould was in favor of a reduction of the Manhattan Railway dividend seems to be founded on the idea that the company is earning less than the 4 per cent. it is now paying, and that as Mr. Gould was the first to advocate the suspension of dividends when the Missouri Pacific Railroad failed to earn them, he would probably follow the same conservative policy in the case of Manhattan and favor a reduction. The faulty part of this theory is that Manhattan is probably earning its full 4 per cent. and therefore there will be no need for Mr. Gould to put any reduction policy in force."

CHICAGO GAS AGREEMENTS.

People's Gas was yesterday notably strong. After showing firmness early in the day it developed new strength in the afternoon, running up to 108, where it closed with a net gain of between two and three points. Next to Northern Pacific, People's Gas was the most active stock on the list, transactions in it aggregating 43,000 shares.

The stock's activity and strength reflected the settlement of the Chicago Gas war, which, although not yet officially announced, has in reality been effected. Another conference was held yesterday between representatives of Gov. Flower and Mr. E. C. Benedict, at which further details in the matter were gone over and arranged. As has been heretofore stated in these columns the Indiana Fuel Gas trouble was really arranged some time ago. Conferences now being held are for the settlement of details leading up to an official announcement of the agreement between the companies.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

For several days past Wall Street has been hearing intimations that the American Steel and Wire Company is to go into the Minnesota Iron-Illinois Steel combination. There has been no confirmation of this, and very little attention has been paid to the rumors. Wall Street, generally speaking, has a theory that the American Steel and Wire securities were brought to the Stock Exchange only to be marketed. It has been this idea that has kept the recent manipulation of the securities from bringing about any general demand for them.

Wall Street people who are in the new iron trade combination say that the Cambria Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron properties are much more likely to go into the trust than the American Steel and Wire concern.

BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATION PLANS.

Recent rumors of a hitch in Big Four consolidation plans, which have been responsible for the dullness of the stock of late, are now said to have arisen from a new scheme involving the acquisition of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property. It is stated that before the Big Four management decided that it wanted the Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads it began negotiations for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The owners of that property, however, put too high a price on their securities. According to rumor, recent developments have made it appear likely that Chicago and Eastern Illinois can now be acquired on much more favorable terms, and Big Four consolidation schemes are said to have been delayed pending the reopening of negotiations for this latter property.

WESTERN BUYING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust jumped around erratically yesterday, selling up to 146 and down to 144, and closing with a fractional gain. Houses supposed to be acting for Col. Payne and his friends were again conspicuous buyers, although they showed no disposition to climb for the stock. Houses with Chicago and St. Louis connections also appeared as buyers of Tobacco Trust, and it was intimated that these purchases came from plug tobacco interests, who are now closer than ever to the Trust.

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds during the month just ended almost reached the heavy totals of the first two months of the year, while the dealings in stocks exceeded those of any month since September of last year.

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds were $92,753,200, against $71,226,260 in July; $70,140,060 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,000 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $75,108,770 in August last year.

The continued activity in the new 3 per cent. bonds increased the Government bond total to the largest of the year. The dealings aggregated $5,197,300, against $2,557,600 in July, $381,500 in June, $401,090 in May, $1,111,500 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $306,900 in January, and $486,150 in August last year. The sales of State bonds were also the largest of the year, due to the heavy trading in Virginia deferred sixes. The transactions amounted to $1,016,400, against $133,500 in July, $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,000 in March, $159,000 in February, $112,200 in January, and $43,500 in August last year.

The aggregate of transactions in all classes of bonds was $98,966,950, against $73,917,360 in July, $70,698,960 in June, $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $75,638,320 in August last year.

The dealings in stocks amounted to 12,014,846 shares, against 4,784,308 in July, 9,100,697 in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,576 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 11,456,860 in August last year.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 aggregate $555,071,670, against $331,643,558 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $9,812,900, against $8,294,000; in State bonds $2,115,000, against $1,110,500. Total in all classes of bonds, $565,999,570, against $341,047,958, an increase of $224,951,612.

Dealings in stocks since Jan. 1 aggregate 69,214,728 shares, against 43,894,747 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 25,319,981 shares.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Insiders and their friends yesterday continued steady buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. In these quarters there is much new enthusiasm over the progress being made in the scheme for the consolidation of the Nassau Electric system with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The matter has been arranged in general, and details are now under discussion.

CRIPPLE CREEK PROGRESS.

In their latest market letter, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say:

"Observers may be expected to recognize the fact that Cripple Creek, as well as the gold-producing districts generally of the State, are as yet in the beginnings of development. Many of their beliefs and opinions regarding Colorado's condition will experience a change. They will be surprised to find so few traces of the disaster following silver's downfall, and will be pleased to note on every side evidences of growth and advance. When they look up the statistics of gold production they will find these surprising figures in the reports of the Director of the Mint:

GOLD PRODUCTION OF COLORADO.

1890	$4,151,132	1894	$9,491,514
1891	4,907,390	1895	13,305,100
1892	5,300,000	1896	14,867,971
1893	7,527,000	1897	19,579,637

"They will further find that the State's agricultural and horticultural interests are expanding rapidly—that during the past two seasons its fruits have made a good start in the inevitable displacement in the Eastern markets of the inferior California products. Coming to Colorado Springs, they will be surprised to learn that during the past five years, when the State was popularly supposed to be retrograding, this little city has grown from 15,000, in 1893, to fully 23,000, at the present time; while its bank deposits have in the same period increased fully 200 per cent. These visitors may be depended upon to talk about these things when they return to their homes, and this cannot but result in large benefit to the State in hastening the development of its magnificent resources."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No Stock Exchange holiday on Saturday.

Reports from Indianapolis that in all classes of west-bound freight there is the heaviest tonnage moving of any August for several years past.

Increase of $53,588 in Mexican Central's net earnings for July, making an increase of $23,301 since Jan. 1.

Notification from London to a prominent firm of the shipment to them of $1,375,000 gold.

Increase of $20,615 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for July.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Breece sold at .85@.90, 100 Iron-Silver at .65, and 200 Phoenix at .18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at .35, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 500 Mount Rosa at .12, 200 Ophir at .20, 500 Pharmacist at .04, 400 Portland at 1.42.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,800 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .11@.14, buyer .60@.30, buyer .30; 4,000 Alamo at .03¼@.03⅜@.03½; 500 Anchoria at .86, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾, 300 Elkton at 1.16@1.15½@1.16, 2,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .23½@.24, 1,000 Jefferson at .07¼, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .22@.21½@.22, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .16, 300 Portland at 1.40, and 16,000 Sentinel at .005@.006, buyer .30@.005⅛.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.14	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Min. Co.	.88	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.12	Potosi	.12
Breece	.70	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.08
Chrysolite	.09	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.33	Standard	1.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.05
Deadwood Terra	.25	Victor	5.00
Father De Smet	.17	Yellow Jacket	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Argentum Juanita	.19
Hale & Norcross	.70	Alamo	.03
Homestake	45.00	Anaconda	.38
Horn Silver	1.25	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Iron Silver	.65	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Kingston & Pem.	.13	Golden Fleece	.20
La Crosse	.14	Isabella	.25
Leadville Con.	.08	Mollie Gibson	.18
Little Chief	.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Mexican	.10	Pharmacist	.03
Moulton	.20	Portland	1.30
Ontario	3.60	Union	.13
Ophir	.20	Work	.08
Occidental	.45		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.01	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	7.60	Golden Fleece	.23
Lagonda	.36	Isabella	.25
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.11½	Lillie	1.10
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.03½	Mount Rosa	.16
Anaconda	.39	Old Gold	.003½
Anchoria	.85	Portland	1.37
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Sentinel	.003¾
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.16
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.03½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28¼	29½
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5¼	6½
Kings County inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106½	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅜	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	29¼	29⅞
Amsterdam preferred	70	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅜
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	325	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	58	58¼
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	24	24½
Standard Distilling pf.	74	76
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	405	406
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	18
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$5,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1936; coupons May and November; accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to purchaser. 85.

1 share Cataract General Electric Company of New York; $10. $9.

$3,500 Lake Cities Electric Railway Company, Michigan City, Ind., first mortgage 6 per cent. 30-year gold bonds; $500 each. 1.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid.) $130.

$2,000 Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Company, Pennsylvania, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1940; September, 1892, coupons on. $10 lot.

$2,000 St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company second mortgage 6 per cent. gold non-cumulative income bonds, due 1927. 5.

$25,000 Consumers' Gas Company (Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. 103.

$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1907; January, 1896, coupons on; (hypothecated.) 5.

2,589 shares Pocantico Water Works Company; (hypothecated;) $100 each. $55 lot.

1 share Market & Fulton Bank; $100. 226.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week Aug.	$12,270	$10,707	$14,617
From July 1	96,715	72,428	105,587
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	458	340
3d week Aug.	$23,232	$20,911	$18,279
From July 1	159,222	134,604	......
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD and LEHIGH COAL COMPANY for July—			
Lehigh Valley Railroad:			
Gross earnings	1,703,085	1,607,170	1,728,037
Operating ex.	1,191,126	1,158,355	1,290,121
Net earnings	511,958	448,814	437,916
Net 8 months	2,815,653	2,200,114	2,153,437
Lehigh Valley Coal Company—			
Gross earnings	1,432,937	1,455,761	1,336,850
Operating ex.	1,585,530	1,426,700	1,283,889
Deficit	152,593	*29,060	*52,961
Deficit 8 months	594,439	262,376	562,039
*Surplus.			
MEXICAN CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	1,018,536	953,665	858,610
Operating ex.	711,639	700,356	543,276
Net earnings	306,897	253,309	315,334
Net 7 months	2,468,126	2,444,825	......
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for July—			
Gross earnings	528,157	431,131	377,473
Operating ex.	318,379	241,968	253,558
Net earnings	209,778	189,163	124,915

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD reports the following changes in its July earnings, as compared with 1897—

	July.	Seven Months.
Gross earnings	*$318,100	†$1,455,800
Operating ex.	*207,800	†1,508,500
Net earnings	*110,300	*52,700
Lines west of Pittsburg & Erie—		
Gross earnings	†193,700	†2,324,700
Operating ex.	†256,900	†2,324,700
Net earnings	†63,200	*93,300

*Decrease. †Increase.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

INCOME A INTEREST

On and after September 1, 1898, **Coupon No. 2,** maturing on that date, on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Income A bonds will be paid at the rate of fifty dollars ($50) on each coupon upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the **Guaranty Trust Company** of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Ames Building, Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, JR.,
Treasurer.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25, 1897; August 31, 1897, and February 28, 1898, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds, of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **SECOND INSTALLMENT,** being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$1 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$10 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1898.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
King County, Washington, School District No. 32.
Runge, Texas, School.
Shelby County, Iowa, Court-house.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1898.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1898.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1898.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1898.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1898.
Aurora, Illinois, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1898.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898.
South Bend, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1898.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1898.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Improvement; Union School District No. 6.
Decatur, Ill., School District; School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water-Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis County, Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Paving, and Well.
Marion County, Ore., School District No. 4.
Maywood, Ill., School District No. 7.
Missoula County, Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., Water and Light; School.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit County, Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1 School Building.
SEPTEMBER 2D, 1898.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Van Couver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1898.
Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1898.
Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1898.
Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 25, 1898.
Coupon No. 20, due Sept. 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1898:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rd. Co., (Quarterly Div., 1¾%.)
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Back Creek Ditch 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bds.
Union City, Ind., School 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
September 7.
Blackford County, Ind., Powell Gravel Rd. 6s.
September 15th.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bds. 6s.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
September 30th.
Hamilton County, Ind., Sam'l Cook Gravel Road 6s.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works and Guarantee Co.
Bernal Valley Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn. (in favor of St. Paul & Chicago.)
Eastern Illinois Coal Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Horton Water Works Co., Kansas.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co., 1st Mortgage.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred. Krug Brewing Co.
Marinette Water Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Co., Cons'd Mortgage.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34.
Salisbury Water Works Co., 1st Mortgage.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern R. R. Co.
Town of Hancock, (N. Y.,) Bonds and Coupons.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Wabash Water Co., 1st Mortgage.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co.—Dividends.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1898.
Jas. Everard's Brewing Co.
Holland Irrigation Canal Co.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.
La Crosse City, Wis., Coupons.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New York, September 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time—for the purpose of the payment of this dividend and also of a special meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1898, at twelve o'clock M.—the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

New York, September 1st, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office, at New York, in the State of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH day of OCTOBER, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the final report of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors of this Company to agree with the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon a settlement of the questions between the two companies arising out of the Lease of April 1st, 1873, and the refunding of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and for the purpose of taking final action with reference to such proposed settlement and agreement. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after Sept. 1, 1898.
Beech Creek Car Trust Equipment.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. First 5s.
Chillicothe Water Company First 5s.
Corning School District No. 9 4s.
Democratic Club First 6s.
New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. Consd. 6s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. First 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Ry. First 5s.
Washington Central Railway Co. First 4s.
2ND:
Village of Depew Fire Fund.
21ST:
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.
St. Paul Gas Light Company.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debenture Bonds.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Utica Suburban Street Ry. Co.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1898 from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1898, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

45 Wall St., New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V.-Prest. and Treas.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., 51 Wall St.
New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:

April 11, 1893—G. W. Cross, New York....$76.79
May 2, 1893—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedie, New York.... 84.21
Dec. 9, 1889—Fdi Humy, New York.... 85.19
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Meyer, New York.... 72.21
July 6, 1872—Obernauer & Zapp, New York. 55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York.... 55.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898. G. F. KRAFT,
au18-1aw6wTh. 62, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1898.

Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	7	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	......
38¼	1,650	Am. Cotton Oil	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	......
89	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	89	88	89	+1½
35¼	1,655	Am. Malting Co	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
85	240	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	85	85	......
14	400	Am. Spirits Mfg	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
40	440	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	+ ½
144	14,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143¼	144⅜	143¼	143⅞	+ ½
116	3	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	......
144¾	11,170	American Tobacco	145½	146	144	144¾	+ ¼
138	5	American Tobacco pf	132	132	132	132	......
37½	4,340	Am. Steel & Wire Co	35⅛	38	35	38	+3
91½	1,050	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	87	89¾	86¾	89¾	+3
13½	160	A., T. & S. F	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
36⅝	6,050	A., T. & S. F. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	......
..	238	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	+1⅛
27	7,410	B. & O., 1st in. paid	26	27	26	26¾	+1¾
6¼	5	B. & O. S. W. pf	6	6	6	6	......
8¾	1,054	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8¼	8½	− ⅛
64¾	6,740	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64⅞	65½	64	64⅝	− ¼
127½	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	......
11	100	Brunswick City	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
30	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	30	30	30	30	−1½
72¾	480	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	71	72	71	72	+2
54¼	50	Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	......
86½	700	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1½
21½	700	Central Pacific	21½	22½	21½	21½	+3
23⅝	905	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	− ¼
117	9,380	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117	117	116⅝	117	− ¼
59¾	400	Chicago & East. Ill	59½	60	59½	59¾	− ¼
16¾	8,435	Chicago Great West	16¾	17¼	16½	16½	− ¼
42½	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	......
74	60	Chi. Gr. West., deb	72	72	72	72	......
10	10	Chic., Ind. & Louis	8½	8½	8½	8½	......
112⅞	15,054	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	113⅛	113⅛	112½	112⅝	− ¼
157½	25	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	......
135	950	Chicago & Northwest	135	135	134½	135	+ ⅛
105¼	8,780	Chic., R. I. & Pac	105⅝	105⅝	104¾	105⅛	− ¼
35½	545	Chic. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
42¾	595	C., C., C. & St. L	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
16	2,400	Clev., Lor. & Wheel	15⅛	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	+ ¾
50	2,550	Clev., Lor. & W. pf	47	49¼	47	49¼	+ ½
6¾	10	Col. & Hock. Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
188	185	Consol. Gas, ex div	188½	188½	188¼	188½	− ½
46½	2,160	Consolidated Ice	45¼	47	45¼	46½	+1¼
93¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
..	200	Del. & Hudson, ex div	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	......
14⅝	525	Denver & Rio Gr	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	500	Denver & Rio G. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55¾	+ ¼
63	400	Detroit Gas	61¾	62½	61¾	61¾	+1
..	60	Ed. El. Il. of B'klyn	124	124¾	124	124¾	......
14¾	810	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
38¾	657	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38⅜	38½	− ⅛
42½	7,976	General Electric	42	42¾	42	42¼	+ ¾
136½	100	Great Northern pf	136	136	136	136	− ⅜
26¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26½	26½	26½	......
112	425	Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ¼
73½	4,929	Illinois Steel Co	72¾	73⅝	72	72⅞	+1⅛
58	1,780	International Paper	57½	57¾	57	57½	− ⅞
91½	1,980	International Paper pf	91	91	90½	91	+ ¾
19	300	Kan. Cy., P. & G	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	......
50½	220	Laclede Gas	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	− ¼
19	200	Lake Erie & Western	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
76	50	Lake Erie & West. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	......
58⅝	3,480	Louisville & Nashville	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58½	− ½
6	190	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	2	−3½
95½	20,010	Manhattan Con	96¼	96¾	94⅞	95⅛	−1⅜
..	1,970	Metropol. St. Ry	165	170	165	167	+2⅛
152½	2,208	Met. St. R., ex div., rts	149	153½	149	151⅛	+2⅛
..	10	Mich. Pen. Car pf	57	57	57	57	......
99¼	7,710	Minnesota Iron	99¾	99¾	98½	99½	+ ¼
36½	335	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
36¼	1,820	Missouri Pacific	36½	36⅜	36	36	......
30	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ½
33¼	3,175	Nat. Biscuit Co	32⅜	33½	32	33½	+1½
97	40	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	97	97	97	97	......
37¾	810	National Lead Co	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
112	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	−1½
6	440	National Linseed Oil	6	6	5½	5½	− ½
91½	200	New Jersey Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
95	1,460	New York Air Brake	88	94½	88	94½	+4½
118¾	1,519	New York Central	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118½	......
194	50	N. Y., N. H. & H	194	194	194	194	......
35½	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	......
55	1,320	Norfolk & Western pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅞	......
6⅞	150	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
40½	43,660	Northern Pacific	40	41	39⅞	40⅜	+ ½
77⅜	28,565	Northern Pacific pf	77¼	78⅜	76¾	77⅝	+ ¾
16¼	2,450	Ontario & Western	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
60	400	Oregon R. & N	57½	59	57½	59	−1
77½	610	Oregon R. & N. pf	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	+1½
36½	300	Oregon Short Line	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	− ¼
46	610	Pacific Coast	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
34	760	Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅜	34	34	......
118¾	270	Pennsylvania Railroad	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ½
108	41,855	People's Gas, Chicago	105¾	108	105⅝	108	+2⅝
188½	200	Pullman Pal. Car Co	186	186½	186	186½	−1
19	10	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	......
43¾	2,246	Reading 1st pf	43⅜	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
21¾	100	Reading 2d pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	......
125	30	Rome, W. & O	123½	125	123½	125	......
60	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	......
8¾	150	St. L. & San Fran	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ¼
66¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	− ¼
33⅜	2,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ½
6¼	250	St. Louis Southwest	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
13	3,637	St. Louis Southw. pf	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
85	800	St. Paul & Omaha	84½	85⅛	84½	84½	+ ¼
165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf	154	155	154	155	......
22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼	......
9¾	2,370	Southern Railway	9½	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼
36⅝	8,930	Southern Railway pf	36⅜	36¾	36⅛	36¼	− ⅛
9	365	Standard R. & T	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
32	2,935	Tennessee Coal & Iron	32¼	32½	31½	31¾	+ ⅝
15⅝	1,605	Texas Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	1,550	Twin City R. T	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+1⅜
34	11,865	Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34	......
66⅝	13,281	Union Pacific pf	66⅜	66¾	66⅛	66½	− ⅛
5⅞	1,855	U. P., D. & G. tr. r	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	685	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	......
72⅝	13,254	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	73¼	72	72¼	......
45	8,127	U. S. Rubber	44	45	44	44½	+ ⅝
105⅝	622	U. S. Rubber pf	106	106¼	105⅝	105⅝	......
9⅛	1,800	Wabash	9	9⅛	8¾	9	......
23⅞	22,350	Wabash pf	23⅜	24¼	23½	23¾	+ ½
125	50	Wells-Fargo Ex	125	125	125	125	......
95½	200	West Chicago St	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	− ½
94	1,446	West. Union Tel	94⅛	94⅜	93¾	93¾	− ½
2⅝	1,575	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	800	W.& L.E. pf., $5 as. pd	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅞	− ⅛
Sales	389,903						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama Midland 1st	
5,000	93½
Alb & Sus con 7s	
5,000	125
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	
4,000	90
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
20,000	72⅛
1,000c	71⅞
9,000	71⅞
9,000	71¾
75,000	71½
5,000	71⅝
25,000	71¼
25,000	71½
Gen 4s	
5,000	94¾
5,000	94⅞
8,000	94¾
14,000	94⅝
4,000	94½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
[illegible]	105½
2,000	105⅞
10,000	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
8,000	115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
2,000	92
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
33,000	90
11,000	90⅛
5,000	90¼
5,000	90⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
20,000	41½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
2,000	90
67,000	89⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
12,000	116
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	
10,000	104
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
1,000	110
4,000	110½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
1,000	100½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
1,000	108
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	
18,000	105¼
Chi Term Transfer 4s	
44,000	90
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
5,000	100
1,000	99¾
C, C, C & St L, White W Valley Div 4s	
1,000	87
Col Coal & Iron 6s	
10,000	100
Col Midland 1st 4s	
4,000	65
8,000	65½
1,000	65¾
10,000	65½
3,000	65¾
12,000	66
1,000	66⅜
18,000	66½
20,000	67
5,000	67½
5,000	68
9,000	68½
Colorado Midland 2-4s	
21,000	57
5,000	57½
18,000	58
Detroit City Gas 5s	
10,000	94¼
6,000	94
Dul & Iron Range 1st	
10,000	106⅞
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	
10,000	106½
E T, Va & Ga con 5s	
5,000	113½
Erie gen lien 4s	
10,000	73⅝
25,000	73½
9,000	73⅜
12,000	73½
Erie 4s prior bonds	
5,000	93⅝
Evans & Ind 1st con	
10,000	85
Evans & T H gen 5s	
20,000	86½
8,000	87
12,000	87½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
5,000	96½
5,000	96¾
10,000	96¼
5,000	98
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	
1,000	108
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
1,000	94¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
8,000	83
Int & Gt Nor 2d	
2,000	90¼
Kan City & Pac 1st	
10,000	75¾
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
5,000	78
6,000	77½
10,000	78
L S & M So 2d coup	
1,000	117
Lehigh Val Term 5s	
1,000	111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	
19,000	101¾
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
10,000	89½
5,000	89⅝
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	
1,000s20F	97
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
2,000	95
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
5,000	78
5,000	78¼
Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
4,000	116
Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	108
Mo, K & East 1st	
10,000	102
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	90½
2,000	90
Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	65¼
500	64½
2,000	65⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	87½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
5,000	81
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
10,000	102
Morris & Essex 7s, '71	
1,000	107
N Y Cent 1st coup	
1,000	117
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
15,000	94⅜
82,000	94½
20,000	94½
5,000	94⅞
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s	
5,000	94
1,000	93⅞
40,000	94
5,000	94¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
5,000	102
2,000	101⅝
N Y, S & W G M	
10,000	89¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	86
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st	
10,000	124
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
35,000	67⅞
10,000	68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
70,000	101⅛
180,000	101
120,000	101⅛
1,000	101
7,000	101⅛
10,000	101
Nor Pac Term 1st	
2,000	114
5,000c	114
Oregon S L inc A 5s	
3,000	80½
Pitts & West 1st	
5,000	91⅝
Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	82¾
5,000s3	82¾
3,000	82¾
2,000	82⅝
Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	90¼
Roch & Pitts cons	
1,000	123
St L & San Fran 4s	
10,000	80½
So Pac of N M 1st	
10,000	109¾
4,000	109¾
St L S W 1st	
22,000	79
St L S W 2d inc	
8,000	34¼
10,000	33¼
4,000	33⅛
St P, M & M consld 6s	
2,000	132
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	68½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	89½
Standard R & T 6s	
15,000	78⅛
5,000	78¾
1,000	79¼
5,000	79¼
8,000	79½
4,000	79¼
1,000	79
4,000	79¼
6,000	79⅛
Standard R & T inc	
40,000	22¼
5,000	22½
5,000	22¾
5,000	22½
10,000	22¾
5,000	22⅝
21,000	22½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
3,000	92
Tex & N O con 5s	
2,000	101
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
12,000	47⅞
20,000	48
35,000	47⅞
10,000	47⅝
Union Pacific 4s	
125,000	98¾
6,000	98⅛
35,000	98¾
109,000	98⅞
33,000	98¾
15,000	98⅞
25,000	98¾
12,000	98⅞
500	99
500	99
1,000	98⅞
20,000	98¾
22,000	98⅝
9,000	98¾
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs	
18,000	55
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
33,000	76⅝
100,000	76½
Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	112⅛
1,000	112½
Wabash 2d 5s	
7,000	89
10,000	89½
41,000	90
5,000	90¼
30,000	90
Wabash deb, Series B	
20,000	36⅞
75,000	37
10,000	37¼
10,000	37
55,000	36½
10,000	36⅝
25,000	36⅞
5,000	36¾
47,000	36⅞
47,000	37
10,000	37⅛
12,000	37
3,000	36⅞
135,000	37
5,000	36¾
1,000	36⅝
95,000s20F	36½
25,000	36½
50,000s20F	36½
5,000	36½
5,000	37
10,000	36⅞
10,000	36½
1,000	37
6,000	36½
10,000	36
7,000	36½
3,000	36¾
5,000	36
5,000	36½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
35,000	52½
3,000	52⅝
5,000	52¾
10,000	52½
15,000	52¾
5,000	53
Total sales	$3,297,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	—	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104¾	105¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	New Cent. C.	35	48
3s, 1918, small when issued	104½	105½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14½
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111⅜	Eastern Elevator	..	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	181	182½	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127⅜	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Norfolk & West.	15	16
4s, c., 1925	126⅜	127⅜	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	19¾	Ont. Mining	4	6
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112¾	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83½	87
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	58	61	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	65	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Flint & P. M.	13¾	15	Penn. Coal	330	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	F. & P. M. pf.	38½	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1⅝
Dist. Col, 3-65s	117	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	10½	15	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
			H. B. Claflin	90	—	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
			Homestake	51	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	65½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
American Coal	110	130	Iowa Central	9½	10	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	9½
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Iowa Central pf.	36	37	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Express	130	136	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Am. T. & C.	..	97	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Ann Arbor	11	13	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rio Grande W.	29	30½
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	37¾	K. & D. M. pf.	16½	17	Rio Grande W. pf.	68	69¾
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Kingston & Pem.	4	9	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19	21
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Laclede Gas pf.	94	95	St. P. & Duluth	22	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	108¼	109¼	Lake Shore	192½	..	St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	28¾	29⅝	Long Island	52	56	St. P., M. & M.	167	170
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs.	59⅜	60½
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8½	Mexican Central	5¾	6⅛	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	⅝	Michigan Central	107½	108¼	Third Avenue	175	180
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	24¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90⅜	Tol. & O. C. pf.	33	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	U. S. Express	42	45
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	5½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Utica & B. River	160	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	—	Wis. Central	1	2
Consol. Coal	40	..	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
Colorado Midland	4	6	Nat. Starch	7½	8			
Col. Midland pf.	13	15	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	83			
Del., L. & W.	..	151½						
D. M. & Ft. D.	17½	18¾						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
7,480	Am. Sugar Rfs.	143⅜	144⅜	143¼	143⅞
360	Am. Tobacco	145⅞	146¼	144¼	145¼
50	A., T. & S.F.pf.	36⅜	36½	36⅛	36⅛
3,970	Brook. R. T.	64⅞	65	64¼	64⅝
3,610	C., B. & Qy.	117⅛	117⅛	116½	116⅞
6,290	C., M. & St. P.	113⅛	113⅛	112½	112⅜
930	C., R. I. & P.	105½	105⅝	104¾	105
60	Chi. Gt. West.	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	Ches. & Ohio	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10	Cent. of N. J.	90½	90½	90½	90½
370	Gen. Electric	42½	42¾	42½	42½
560	Louis. & Nash.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝
4,300	Manhattan	96⅜	96⅝	94¾	95
260	Mo. Pacific	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝
50	Minn. Iron	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4,910	Nor. Pacific	40	41	40	40⅛
2,430	Nor. Pac. pf.	77¼	78⅜	77	77½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6,810	People's Gas	105⅞	107⅞	105½	107⅞
100	Reading	19	19	19	19
50	Southern pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
80	Southern R. R.	9½	9½	9½	9½
110	Texas Pac.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
170	Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32½	32	32
1,090	Union Pac.	34¼	34¼	33¼	33⅞
760	Union Pac. pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
330	U. S. Leath. pf.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝
490	Wabash pf.	23¾	24¼	23⅝	24
80	West. Union	94	94	93¾	93¾
45,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	A.,T. & S.F.adj.	72½	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	90	90	90	90
20,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	34¼	34¼	34	34
28,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	48	48	47¾	47¾
26,000	U.P.,D. & G.1st	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝
16,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	52½	52¾	52½	52¾
$140,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Tamarack rose 4 to-day, to 179, easing to 178. Copper shares were quiet otherwise and there were no important changes in prices, save for loss of 1, to 26, in Atlantic, and rise of 1¼, to 57, in Osceola, the latter receding to 56¼. Illinois Steel was up 2⅜, at 73⅜, and plain 5s, ½, at 97, convertibles holding at 100. Dominion Coal gained ¾, to 23¼. Business was dull and interest centred in a few stocks. Victor Gold was up 9-16, at 7 1-16; Old Dominion was ⅝ lower, at 28⅝, and Arnold, ½ off, at 16½. Westinghouse Electric rallied 1⅜, to 31⅜. Arcadian was up ⅛, at 22⅛. Clearing House rate, 2; street call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	237½
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	..	165½
Boston & Providence		280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124¼	124½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	123	125
Fitchburg pf.	104	104½
Maine Central	133	136
Old Colony	190	..
Oregon Short Line	36	36¾
West End	86¾	87
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	..	4
Arnold	16¾	17
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Montana	228	228½
Butte & Boston	24⅝	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	..	590
Centennial	18¾	19
Franklin		14
Gold Coin Mines	.80	..
Osceola	56	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	119	119½
Tamarack	175	179
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	27	27½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	281½	282
Dominion Coal	23	..
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	73½	74
General Electric pf.	97½	99
Illinois Steel	72⅝	73⅛
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	..	143
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	186	187
United States Oil	17	17⅛
Westinghouse Electric	31	31⅜
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58¼

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	7
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The feature of the local market was the strength of Cambria Iron and United Gas Improvement. The trading in the first-named stock was quite active, and on good buying it quickly rose from 56¼ to 59, where, on taking of profits, it fell off to 57⅝. Cambria Iron rights were bid at 4, but there seemed to be no one anxious to sell at this price. United Gas Improvement on good buying rose 2¼, to 122¼. Welsbach was weak, and on light realizing dropped from 58 to 54. Marsden was lower at 5¾, while Electric Storage was strong and rose from 34⅞ to 35⅞, afterward declining to 35¼. The preferred sold up from 41¼ to 41¾. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was steady at 20¾@20½. The street railway stocks were dull, but fractionally higher. The steam railroad stocks were irregular. Pennsylvania dropped to 59¼, while Lehigh Valley rose to 21½. Choctaw common was slightly lower. The close was about steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific t. ctfs.	40⅛	40⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	77⅝	77¾
Pennsylvania	59⅛	..
Reading t. ctfs.	9⅜	9 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	21⅝	21⅞
Reading 2d pf.	10 13-16	10⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅝	3⅞
Met. Railway	151¼	152
Philadelphia Traction	94½	95
Baltimore Con	23⅜	23⅝
Union Traction	20¾	20⅞
Electric Storage	35	35¾
Electric Storage pf	41¼	41½
United Gas Imp	121½	121⅞
Welsbach Light	53⅞	54¼
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.	2	2⅛
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf	20½	20⅝
Choctaw	25½	25⅝
Choctaw pf	41⅛	41⅝
Marsden	5⅝	5⅞
Elec. & P. 4s	94	94¼
Equitable G. 5s	107	107⅜
Philadelphia Elec. 5s. t. ctfs	102½	103
Con. T., Pittsburg	18	18¼
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf	55	55½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co., referring to their previous circulars, give notice that they are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company deposited with them.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York and Speyer Brothers of London, reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, announce that over 97½ per cent. of the bonds and over 95½ per cent. of the stocks of the different companies included in the system, having been deposited under the plan and agreement of June 22, further deposits of bonds and stocks will be accepted only upon a cash payment of 2 per cent. of the par value of bonds and an additional cash payment of $2 per share of stock deposited until Sept. 15, after which date no further deposits will be accepted except in the discretion of the reorganization managers and upon such terms as they may impose.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Biscuit common opened at 32 and closed a point higher. The preferred was hardly dealt in, the price being 96¾. Steel and Wire common opened at 35½ and ran up to 38¼, closing at 37¾. This was on the news that it has entered the big steel combine. The preferred had but one sale and brought 89. West Chicago touched 95¼, opening and closing at 95. Match advanced to 144, from 143½, but closed at 143⅞. North Chicago was steady at 225. The day's business was very light. Settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & C. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	143
National Biscuit Co. com.	33⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96
American Steel & Wire Co.	38¼
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	89½
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32¾
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	24¾
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street R. R.	226
West Chicago Street R. R.	94¼
South Side Elevated R. R.	62⅞
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.11	.12
Andes	.01	.07
Belcher	.14	.74
Best & Belcher	.18	.13
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	.19
Challenge Con.	.12	.18
Chollar	.14	.15
Confidence	.35	.36
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.37
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	..	.75
Justice	.14	.14
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.55	.54
Ophir	.17	.18
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.10	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.58	.58
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.15	.16
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¾	4	3½	3¾
Anaconda	40	45	40	42½
Anchoria	85½	86	85½	86
Argentum	20	20¾	20	20⅝
Battle	34	36	35½	37
Columbine	17½	18	17½	18
Consolidated	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
Elkton	116	116¼	115	115½
El Paso	10⅝	10⅞	9⅝	9½
Golden Fleece	24	30	23	25
Gold King	68	70	60	68
Gibson	21	25	21	25
Gold Coin	125	140	128	140
Garfield	12½	13	11½	13
Isabella	26⅝	27	26⅞	27¼
Independence	74	76	72½	73
Jefferson	6⅛	10	6½	10
Jackpot	10	10¼	10¼	10½
Lillie	120	123	113	115
Moon Anchor	116	117	115	115¼
Matoa	28	30	24⅞	25¼
Portland	141	141⅜	138	139½
Pharmacist	3	3⅜	2⅞	3
Rosa	17	17½	16	17
Rawlings	38	38½	38	38¼
Union	16⅞	17½	16⅝	16¾
Work	8½	9⅛	9	9½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$295,814,806
Gold reserve	216,287,616
Net silver	10,381,907
United States notes in the Treasury	54,130,487
Treasury notes of 1890	4,401,812
Total receipts this day	1,619,207
Total receipts this month	41,782,707
Total receipts this year	85,629,816
Total expenditures this day	2,923,000
Total expenditures this month	56,287,000
Total expenditures this year	130,550,475
Deposits in National banks	65,254,168
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	151,497
Government receipts from internal revenue	536,816
Customs	884,339
Miscellaneous	198,051

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Central National	170	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	151
Commerce	204	Merchants' Ex.	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	New York County	1000
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	150
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	120
Imp. & Traders'	480	State of New York	103
Irving	147½	West Side	275

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM NOBLE.—A deficiency judgment for $15,662 was entered yesterday against William Noble, builder, of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, in favor of John H. Browning.

FORT WAYNE ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,025 was entered yesterday against the Fort Wayne Electric Company of Indiana in favor of the National Broadway Bank, as indorser on a note of the Indianapolis and Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company.

FERRIS & SMITH.—Ferris & Smith, liquor dealers at 1,312 Second Avenue, yesterday confessed judgment for $4,037 to the John Kress Brewing Company, on June 22, 1898. The firm has been in business in various places in Second and Third Avenues since August, 1896. In July, 1897, they were closed up by their brewer, and last June opened at the foregoing address in Second Avenue.

FULTON, WALL STREET, AND CORTLANDT STREET FERRIES RAILROAD COMPANY.—A deficiency judgment for $573,318.30 was entered yesterday against the Fulton, Wall Street, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company in favor of the Central Trust Company, in a suit to foreclose a mortgage. The franchise and assets of the corporation were sold on Aug. 25 at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Otis—F. W. Sackett	$66
BURKHARDT, Mary A., and William Kaubizsh—A. Meisel and others	369
BRUCKHOF, Louis—L. Jones and another	277
BAKER, James M.—B. Goodman	23
BIEDERMAN, Joseph—J. Siegel and another	138
COHN, Henrietta—J. C. Wilson	911
CHRYSTIE, John A., and Samuel M. Janney—H. W. Suffern	560
DOYLE, Alexander—Whitelaw Reid	100
DOLGE, Alfred, and Daniel Green & Co.—The First National Bank of Hempstead	5,334
DE GARMENDIA, B. Spalding—J. Hemingway	29
FRIEDLINE, Samuel A. and Charles W.—M. Fisher	124
FINLEY, Ollie—James Naughton's Sons	30
FITZPATRICK, Edward—J. Stahl and others	44
FERRIS, John M., and George W. Smith—The John Kress Brewing Company	4,037
FELDMAN, Herman—The John Kress Brewing Company	1,336
FERGUSON, William P.—John Hemingway	29
FORT WAYNE ELECTRIC CORPORATION—National Broadway Bank of New York	3,025
FULENWIDER, Albert L.—J. Hemingway	29
FISCHER, Henry A. and Henry C.—C. F. Thompson	102
FULTON, WALL STREET AND CORTLANDT Streets Ferries Railroad Company—Central Trust Company of New York, deficiency	573,318
GAULT, James—R. Opdyke	55
GROSSO, Vincenzo and Alphonso—L. & M. Rosenberger	282
GOLDMAN, Seligman and Herman—S. M. Cohen and another	198
HAGAN, Matthew—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	1,191
HOYT, Milton H.—B. & H. A. Loth	143
HERRLICH, Christian—New York and Brooklyn Casket Company	3,168
HOFFSTADT, Adolph—C. E. Steck and another	33
HOLDEN, William J. and Isidore—J. & M. Bloch	49
HOYT, Edward E.—W. L. Wolfe and others	80
HANSON, James—D. Shuldiner	37
HAINES BROTHERS, (Incorporated)—Pratt, Read & Co.	1,894
JACOBS, George R.—E. Hartman and another	138
JEFTS, Charlotte A.—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company	415
KOPP, John B.—Andrew R. Robinson	265
KEHOE, John and Anna—Louis Marx and another	1,063
MROGZNSKY, Anton—J. Stahl and another	35
MAYER, Milton—S. Klaber and others	716
MANSFIELD, Richard—E. P. Hatch	208
MIRANTZ, Julius—W. Wesendonck and others	505
MENTEN, Herman—L. Friesen	72
McCLOSKEY, David—German-American Insurance Company	10
NOBLE, William—John H. Browning, deficiency	15,662
POTTER, Alexander—R. Luce and another	78
ROTH, Herman L.—J. H. Rogan	119
REYNOLDS, Patrick, Francis Callaghan, Johanna Baumann, and James Magee—J. J. Bell	205
SEAMAN, Edwin S.—W. S. Duckworth	252
SNEED, James W.—Stephen Merritt Burial Company	323
STEIN, Samuel H.—Jersey City Galvanizing Company	17
SCHEER, Henry B. and Otillie—A. S. Miles and another	84
STROEHLEIN, Max C.—D. Shuldiner	54
SHERMAN, Mary—J. Heidelberger	101
SANDLER, Bernard—M. Lehr	193
TOMPKINS, William A., and Joseph G. Morrison—Edmund R. Morse	2,310
TAIT, John G.—C. T. Thompson	93
TRAVIS, Edmund J. and Andrew—E. D. Depew and others	318
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Stahl and others	71
VALENTINE, Ferdinand—J. Hemingway	33
VALENTINE, Washington S.—J. Hemingway	33
VAN WYE, Harry P.—B. J. Goodhart	86
VAN STEN, George W.—A. H. Silsby	1,445
WORTMAN, Henry—H. Behrens, costs	31
WEIL, Charles M.—W. Cucksey and another	495

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.72⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.05¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 41½@42c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.70@$8.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The situation in the local cotton market yesterday was without important change or new feature. Yesterday's market was stupidly dull during the greater part of the session, with fluctuations restricted to a matter of 2 points. A decline in futures at Liverpool, instead of an expected advance, and predictions for heavy receipts, caused a decline at the opening of 1@3 points. The market, however, showed a fair amount of steadiness, quite a bunch of Continental buying orders being in evidence, and crop accounts as well as weather reports being anything but satisfactory. Business early in the afternoon came to a complete standstill, but picked up somewhat later on, with the close dull at a net loss of 1 to 3 points. Yesterday's official weather bulletin was practicaly a reiteration of Tuesday's report, indicating continued rains in the Atlantic States, normal temperature over the greater portion of the belt, and absence of moisture in the Southwest. Private dispatches from the eastern cotton region were perhaps the most gloomy yet received. Rust, shedding, too much stalk, and insects were freely complained of. The lower bolls in many instances were said to be rotting, with conservative parties claiming that unless dry weather set in soon, with plenty of sunshine, the crop in that section would be far under early estimates.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49@5.50
October	5.53	5.54	5.52	5.53@5.54
November	5.57	5.57	5.55	5.56@5.57
December	5.59	5.60	5.58	5.59@5.60
January	5.63	5.64	5.62	5.63@5.64
February	5.67	5.68	5.67	5.67@5.68
March	5.70	5.72	5.70	5.71@5.72
April	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74@5.76
May	5.77	5.78	5.77	5.77@5.79

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5¾c for middling uplands and 6c for middling gulf, as compared with 7 13-16c and 8 1-16c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; 1-16c lower; Charleston, 5c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows: Great Britain—Total yesterday, 4,579 bales; thus far this week, 13,781 bales; since Sept. 1, 3,534,233 bales. France—Thus far this week, 777 bales, since Sept. 1, 816,767 bales. Continent—Total yesterday, 439 bales; thus far this week, 2,562 bales; since Sept. 1, 3,006,212 bales.

The year's receipts at New Orleans were 2,691,105 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d. January-February, 307½s; February-March, 308b; March-April, 309s; April-May, 310s; May-June, 310½b; September, 312s; September-October, 309½s; October-November, 308s; November-December, 307½s; December-January, 307½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.69½	.69½	.68 9-16	.68⅝
December	.66⅝	.66 15-16	.66¼	.66⅝
May	.67½	.67⅝	.67⅛	.67⅛
Corn—				
September	.34⅞	.35	.34⅝	.34⅞
December	.35⅝	.35⅝	.35¼	.35½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	.24⅞
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.64	.64⅝	.63⅝	.63⅝
December	.61⅞	.62 7-16	.61⅝	.61⅞
May	.63⅞	.64¼	.63⅞	.63⅞
Corn—				
September	.30¼	.30⅜	.30 3-16	.30⅜
December	.30⅝	.31⅛	.30⅛	.30⅝
May	.33	.33⅝	.33	.33¼
Oats—				
September	.20	.20	.19¾	.19⅞
December	.19⅞	.20	.19 13-16	.19⅞
May	.22⅛	.22¼	.22⅛	.22⅛
Lard—				
Sept	$5.12½	$5.12½	$5.05	$5.05
October	5.17½	5.17½	5.07½	5.07½
Ribs—				
September	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.32½
October	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.30
Pork—				
September	8.75	8.80	8.67½	8.67½
October	8.80	8.87½	8.75	8.75

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Starting out with a stronger feeling and a fair advance in futures, stimulated by good foreign buying, the local wheat market yesterday gradually drifted into a position of weakness, and left off ⅛@⅜c lower than the previous night. The principal factor connected with the late weakness was a decline in cash wheat at Minneapolis, Chicago, and other Western points. The construction put by scalpers upon this break was that it foreshadowed an increase in Spring wheat arrivals. The latter yesterday were not excessive, and a prominent Chicago trader asserted that they were not likely to become burdensome in the near future, but the mere fact that a big crop has been grown pretty well discounted these theories among the local contingent. There was a little rain in parts of the Spring wheat belt, but favorable conditions for marketing wheat prevailed nearly everywhere.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—August, 62c; September, 59¾@59⅝c; December, 58¼@58⅝c; May, 60⅝c; No. 1 hard, 63⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾; No. 2 Northern, 58⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 63@66c; September, 63⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 31.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅜c; September, 62⅜c; December, 60⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, new, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c; track mixed, 27@28c; track white, 28@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49½@50c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—New feeding, 34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; new malting, choice, 50c, New York, delivered.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.25@$4.55; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Flour—First patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.70@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City 3⅜c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD—$5.40@$5.42½; City lard, $5.10@$5.20; refined, South America, $6.35; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Close.—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Ham—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18, lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d; American, finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The only feature to speculation in coffee futures yesterday was liquidation of the September delivery, brought about by unfavorable news from Brazilian markets and pressure from the bear side. A bullish class of advices from European markets gave the market a steady start, with first sales at unchanged prices to 5 points higher. For the rest of the session the market ruled generally inactive, with fluctuations confined to a narrow rut. The near-by holidays led less confident bulls and bears to even up obligations as far as practical and restrained prospective investors from taking hold. A smaller movement to the Brazilian ports than has been calculated upon was partially offset by a marked falling off in distribution from American warehouses and evidences of less attention on the part of consumers in the spot department. At the close the market was quiet, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

At a meeting of the members, held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, an almost unanimous vote was taken in favor of closing the Coffee Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 3, as recommended by the Board of Managers.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
January	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.05
February	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
March	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
April	..	..	..	6.20@6.30
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.30@6.35
June	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
July	..	..	..	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, nominal. Hamburg, ½ pfennig net higher. Havre, ½@¾f net higher; January, 39.75; February, 39.75; March, 40; April, 40; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.75; August, 39; September, 39.25; October, 39.25; November, 39.50; December, 39.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer, yellow, 22½c bid; off Summer, yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter, yellow, 27@28c; American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. Californian—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; Valley, No. 2, 41@42c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.95; lake copper ingots, $12.20; tin, $15.75; lead, $4.02½; spelter, $4.80.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.—Spirits turpentine, 27@27½c. Resin, $1 and $1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Turpentine, 26½c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.60; tops, $5.60; oxen and stags, $3.25@$5; bulls, $2.65@$3.50; cows, $1.60@$3.60. Cable steady. Live cattle, 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; grassers and buttermilks, $4@$4.50; no Westerns; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $4.50@$6.37½; culls, $4.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.60.

IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.

American Steel and Wire Company Invited to Join.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The American Steel and Wire Company of this city, organized last April by the consolidation of companies controlling 75 per cent. of the production of wire rods and barbed wire in the United States, has received formal overtures to become a party to the great iron and steel combination now being consummated in New York.

President John Lambert, with four Directors of the company, have left to attend the conference in New York.

The American Steel and Wire officials before starting stated that their acceptance of the proposition to become a party to the new steel company would be contingent on the stock of that company being allowed to come in on a basis by which it could share fully and fairly in the prospective benefits of consolidation.

The participation of the American Steel and Wire Company in the combination with the companies that mine and transport iron ore and convert it into steel will add enormously to the scope of the new corporation and it will give it almost complete command of all the diversified branches of one of the greatest industries of the United States.

Rumors Affect Manhattan Stock.

Two stockjobbing rumors affecting Manhattan Railway interests were current yesterday. One was that a deal was being made by which the elevated roads of Brooklyn and Manhattan would be organized for mutual advantage by connection at the Brooklyn Bridge. The other story was that George Gould had written to Russell Sage advising a reduction in Manhattan dividends. Both stories were authoritatively stamped as false, but Manhattan stock was irregular under these influences, and closed at 95⅛, a net decline of 1⅜.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Colored Glass Pint Bottles Dutiable at 40 Per Cent. Ad Valorem.

Among the decisions handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday were the following:

Colored glass pint bottles, imported by Hugo Reisinger, under the Tariff act of 1894, were assessed for duty at 1⅛ cents per pound under Paragraph 88. The board held that they were dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 88.

Japanned dress steels and cotton-covered bodice stays, imported by Calhoun, Robbins & Co., were assessed for duty at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 124, act of 1894, and were claimed to be dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 177 or 264, or at 4 7-10 cents per pound, under Paragraph 22. The claim that the bodice stays were dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 264 was sustained.

MORE STAMP TAX RULINGS.

Transfers of Building and Loan Stocks Not Taxable.

Collector Treat yesterday received from Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington several decisions relative to the stamp tax law.

In reply an inquiry whether the law exempting from the tax stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan companies applies to the transfer of such stocks and bonds, and whether such stocks and bonds are exempt from taxation where they are assigned as collateral security, the Commissioner decides that no stamp is required on the assignment or transfer. He rules that where stocks or bonds of a building or loan association are assigned as collateral security, the memorandum of pledge should be stamped as a pledge according to the amount of the debt secured, and not according to the face of the stocks or bonds.

A firm in this city asks if stamps placed on drafts which are not paid can be redeemed. Collector Treat said there is no provision of law for the redemption of documentary stamps. In cases where stamps have been used on instruments not requiring stamps, or where by error a stamp of a greater denomination than required by law has been used, the amount paid for said stamps may be refunded.

THE R. H. MACY FIRE LOSS.

Damage Is Estimated to be Not Less Than $50,000.

The insurance on the storehouse of R. H. Macy & Co., at Twelfth and Greenwich Streets, which was heavily damaged by fire Tuesday night and early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows:

On the building, which was insured in the name of Mary E. Plummer, as Trustee, for Amy E. Burk—British America, $4,500; Traders' of New York, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $5,000; National of Hartford, $5,000; Eagle, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Royal, $5,000.

On the stock and machinery of R. H. Macy & Co.—Palatine, $1,125; Phoenix of London, $1,000; Aetna of Hartford, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,000; Mechanics' of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Security, $1,125; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Northern of New York, $2,000; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000; North American of Boston, $1,000; Colonial, $3,000; Spring Garden, $1,000. Providence, Washington, $2,000; Springfield, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Caledonian, $4,000; Imperial, $6,500; Delaware, $1,250; New Hampshire, $1,885; Grand Rapids, $1,885; Lumberman's $750; Armenia, $750; Queen, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,500; Howard, $1,000; Union of London, $1,500; American of New Jersey, $1,000; Rochester German, $1,000; Niagara, $500; Phoenix of London, $1,000; Law, Union, and Crown, $1,000; Transatlantic, $1,000; Orient, $2,500; German-American, $3,000; Magdeburg, $1,500.

Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss, which was estimated last night to be not less than $50,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

John C. Burch of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

The licenses of the Fort Wayne Fire Insurance Company to do a fire insurance business in the States of Alabama and Mississippi have been revoked.

The Homestead Building Company of Newark, N. J., has changed its name to the Homestead Building and Underwriting Company for the purpose of entering the insurance field.

The resignation of H. H. Kellogg as Suburban Manager of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company and the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia was accepted yesterday.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, has been licensed by A. C. Daily, Auditor of State for Indiana, to transact a credit indemnity business in that State.

The Washington Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., which recently filed articles of incorporation, showing a capital of $100,000 for the transaction of a fire insurance business, has elected Arthur J. Shaw President and Edward M. Hodgkins Secretary.

A meeting of the prominent fire insurance companies will be held to-day for the purpose of considering blanket storage certificates with a view to action on the change inaugurated by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. The new system was adopted for the purpose of reducing the terminal charges on graded grain and thus securing larger quantities of grain for local warehouses. The Royal Insurance Company is said to be in sympathy with the movement and prepared to meet the changed conditions. At the meeting to-day a report will be presented by a committee which has been investigating the matter.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY RETIRES.

The Wall Street Broker Sells Out to Old Employes.

Lewis G. Tewksbury, who has since 1884 been conspicuous among the Wall Street speculative concerns, ceased to do business yesterday as a stock broker, without Exchange affiliations, in the Tower Building, 50 Broadway. In future his concern will be known as The Fitts, Fray & Hampson Company, he having sold out his interests to old employes. Mr. Tewksbury said of the change:

"I have not failed. I desired long ago to retire from business, and have to-day found my opportunity. The business was too valuable to abandon, and I sold it. In fourteen years I have not turned down a draft and my reputation as a business man is unsullied. I have no doubt that in a couple of weeks the new concern will be doing a capital business. My liabilities are, approximately, $200,000 and assets $400,000 to $450,000. All outstanding obligations are well provided for.

"Yes, it is true I sold Gentry and the rest of my trotting stock, and it is also true that I sold a piece of real estate for $650,000—but I had paid only $500,000 for it."

AMERICAN DEMAND FOR GOLD.

A Further Rise in the Rate of Discount Predicted in London.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The hardening of money to-day is due to the requirements for the payment of Treasury bills, the Stock Exchange settlement, and to the fact that more money is required by the American section than expected. A further rise in the rate of discount is predicted, owing to the American demand for gold.

The Shipments of Gold.

Confirmation of the report that on Monday $2,250,000 in gold was secured in London for American account was had yesterday in the admission by Lazard Frères that they were to receive $1,375,000 in gold imports, as follows: By Majestic $250,000, by Compania $450,000, and by other vessels $675,000. These arrivals will make $4,100,000 for the firm on the present Western gold movement. Other gold movements are shipments of $300,000 to Cuba since Aug. 22 by Muller, Schall & Co. and the Australian shipments. Those to San Francisco during the last year amount to $28,793,000.

The Latest Gas Rumor.

Although no new consolidation of gas interests is likely to be effected for several months, if before the close of the next State Legislature, Wall Street abounds daily in rumors of impending fusions. The last story is of control of the Standard Gas Company by the Consolidated New Amsterdam Gas Company, a union of the Equitable and East River Gas Companies. The excuse for the story may have been an examination of the earning capacity of the Standard Gas Company by experts in the interest rather of the Mutual and Consolidated Companies than of the New Amsterdam. The Standard is one of Russell Sage's corporations.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Friar Made His First Appearance This Season and Won the Flight Stakes.

HURDLE RACE FOR FORGET

Littlefield Got Nervous When Frohsinn Made a Bid and Almost Threw the Race Away by Attempting to Ride a Finish.

For the first time since he won the Brighton Cup at Brighton Beach last year that splendid race horse, The Friar, made his appearance in a race yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. He is just the same horse that he was last year, and so there could only have been the one result if the horse was ridden properly in yesterday's race. He was easily the best three-year-old on the American turf last year, and is probably one of the best thoroughbreds the American turf has ever known, but for all that he did not win any too handily in the Flight Stakes yesterday. It was through no fault of his, though, that his chances of landing the stakes were ever in danger, but rather to the rattle-brained fashion in which Littlefield rode him. When The Friar was beaten needlessly on several occasions last year, his defeat was attributed by his trainer, Wyndham Walden, to nervousness, but by the majority of the spectators to the riding of Littlefield.

In his race yesterday there was some nervousness shown, but not by the horse, for he is as free-striding and courageous as any thoroughbred that ever lived. He simply rated along in front from the moment the flag went down, and led all the way through the seven-furlong journey. Frohsinn had some speed in reserve, though, and as he struck the stretch he came with a rush and closed ground rapidly. Littlefield glanced over his shoulder and saw the two-year-old tearing along, and like he has often done before in similar cases went to pieces at once. He became nervous as to the outcome of the struggle, for he was anxious to win. His anxiety prompted him to attempt to ride a finish, but, fortunately, the distance was not long enough to considerably bungle The Friar, and he passed the line a winner by a length.

The mile and three-sixteenths handicap, for which there were three starters, was voted to be a very hard race, for on his showing of a few days ago, when his jockey, Spencer, killed whatever chances he may have had of winning, not much faith was reposed in The Huguenot. George Boyd was looked upon by the handicappers as a good thing, but the handicappers did not reckon with the start as a factor in their calculations. Three good breaks were spoiled by Poetess, and when the flag went down George Boyd was standing flat-footed. He was sent after the others when Maher realized that it was a start, but, although he got up with them, Maher had taken so much out of him that his chances were killed when the stretch was reached. Blue Devil made all the running, but The Huguenot came on at the head of the stretch and won as he pleased by a length.

Just when Bardella seemed to have the second race safely in hand, that uncertain quantity, Longacre, came up and challenged him with a rush, which won the race. General Maceo, and Loiterer had shown the way around for the best part of the mile journey, and at the head of the stretch Millstream and Bardella closed on them. Bardella soon shook off Millstream, and then Longacre's rush spoiled what might have been Bardella's race.

In the Mineola hurdle race the colors of the Hitchcocks were once more to the fore when their good hurdler, Forget, landed the winner's share of the money. Moslem, as in a race a few days ago, again showed the way around and then gave way toward the end, both Forget and Sir Vassar passing him and finishing as named.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02.

1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 117 pounds, even money and 2 to 5..........(Sloane)
2—Acushla, W. H. Clark's br. f., 109, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Clawson)
3—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. f., 114, 10 to 1..........(Penn)

Cormorant, 117, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Colonel Tenny, 112, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Ned Wickes, 112, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Strathconan, 112, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Federal, 117, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Grey Jacques, 112, 100 to 1, (C. Sloane;) Domineer, 112, 60 to 1, (Songer;) Hilee, 114, 5 to 2, (O'Leary,) and Interferer, 112, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., by St. George-Belle Loring, 98 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..........(Moody)
2—Bardella, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 103, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Sloane)
3—Millstream, H. Serodind's b. c., 102, 3 to 1..........(Maher)

Flax Spinner, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Loiterer, 102, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Rappahannock, 104, 3 to 1, (Burns,) and General Maceo, 98, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. A sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,250 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. h., 4 years, by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 125 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Littlefield)
2—Frohsinn, John E. Madden's br. c., 2, 85, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..........(Dupee)
3—Maceo, Mrs. Byron McClelland's b. h., 125, 8 to 1..........(Doggett)

Cleophus, 127, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Scannell, 85, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bendoran, 115, 6 to 5, (Sloane,) and Lady Marvan, 105, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $900 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:10 2-5.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Spencer)
2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4, 126, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Songer)
3—Poetess, W. Laimbeer's ch. m., 4, 121, 7 to 2..........(Taral)

George Boyd, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Glonoine, 112, 6 to 1, (Barrett,) and Blue Devil, 103, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—L'Allouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money..........(Spencer)
2—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 114, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Clawson)
3—Tyrian, Goughacres Stable's br. c., 3, 109, 20 to 1..........(Lamley)

Agitator, 118, 12 to 1, (Barrett;) Squire Abingdon, 101, 5 to 2, (Moody;) Philip, 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Tanis, 120, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Ten Spot, 120, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Subject, 85, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Red Spider, 110, 50 to 1, (Michaels,) and *Fred K., 118, 50 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Mineola Hurdle Race. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, starters to pay $25 additional, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles on the turf. Time—3:45 2-5.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 158 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5..........(Cochran)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's b. g., 5, 168, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Hogan)
3—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4, 136, 5 to 1..........(Veitch)
4—Lady Dainty, James W. Colt's br. m., 6, 140, 7 to 5..........(Mattocks)

Won easily by five lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs on the Futurity Course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Water Girl	104	Florence Clarke	96
Winter	104	Sister Fox	96
Black Venus	104	Althea	94
Tut Tut	104	Helen Thomas	94
Anagram	104	Country Dance	94
Gaze	102	Francis Booker	94
Lyric	100	Chemisette	94
Tender	98	Seraphic	89
Lepida	98		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Royal Stag	126	Laverock	106
George Keene	119	Hanwell	101
Rappahannock	113	Lady Marian	94

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kinnikinic	128	Blaise Rock	118
Typhoon II.	128	Right of Way	115
Lambent	125	Billali	115
Swiftmas	121	Harvey	111
Firearm	118	Banastar	111
Tabouret	118	Kilt	108
Lillian Belle	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Reaper's Stakes for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters.

Geisha	126	Central Trust	106
Mirthful	126	Candle Black	106
Latson	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Leedsville	112	Miss Tenny	99
Swiftmas	112	Bon Ino	98
The Winner	107	Endeavor	98
Merry Prince	105	Manchester	98
Ben Ronald	102	Charentus	98
Handpress	102	George B. Cox	94
Rondo	101	Oxnard	92

SIXTH RACE.—The Partridge Stakes for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Anagram	119	Himtine	107
King Barley Corn	117	Manlius	107
Mr. Phinizy	112	Hungarian	107
Rhinelander	112	Queen's Badge	104

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 31.—The chief event at the Grand Circuit races to-day was the Massachusetts Stake for trotters, and while six brisk heats were run off, the race went over until to-morrow, the Cleveland mare Caracalla, the Macon, Ga., horse, Grattan Boy, and the New Haven mare, Belle J., being left to settle it between them with two heats apiece. Directum Kelly did not start, as he was ill, and Malcolm Forbes's gelding, Nico, the favorite, was drawn after two heats. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, (from yesterday.)

Parnell, Jr., ch. g., sire Parnell, (Foote)	11	1	2	1	1
Ed. Locke, b. g., Fayette O'Russe-Little Wonder, (McDonald)	1	2	3	10	7
Edna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons, (Bowen)	9	3	1	12	11
Belle M., ch. m., (Thayer)	2	12	14	9	2
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	3	9	5	11	4
Ellert, b. g., (Van Boklen)	5	5	15	2	8
Timbrella, blk. h., (Payne)	7	4	6	4	3
Dufour, b. g., (Lyon)	15	10	8	6	5
Web, b. g., (Walker)	12	7	7	7	6
Red Boy, b. g., (Dellinger)	13	15	4	8	10
Castleton, b. g., (Spears)	14	16	13	13	9
Norvet, b. g., (Demarest)	16	8	10	3	dr
Tennahinch, b. g., (Cheney)	4	11	11	5	dr
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., (Collins)	10	6	9	15	dr
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	6	14	15	14	dr
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	8	13	12	dr.	

Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:12¼; 2:12¾.

The Massachusetts Stake, 2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000. (Unfinished.)

Grattan Boy, b. h., by Grattan, (Miller)	2	2	2	1	2	1
Caracalla, br. m., by Patron-Cassarilla, by Shelby Chief, (Keys)	1	1	9	7	8	2
Belle J., br. m., by Ben. Johnson, (Spears)	12	6	1	3	1	3
Town Lady, b. m., (Schultz)	9	9	3	2	3	ro.
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	3	8	4	8	4	ro.
Stamboulette, b. h., (Van Boklen)	11	5	5	4	5	ro.
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	4	7	6	6	7	ro.
Jayhawker, ro. h., (Wilson)	10	11	7	5	6	ro.
Jupe, b. h., (Flynn)	7	4	8	9	dr.	
Sidney McGregor, b. h., (Conley)	6	10	10	dr.		
Red of Warranoke, b. h., (Rich)	5	8	dr.			
Niso, b. g., (Titer)	8	12	dr.			
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	dis.					
Preston, gr. g., (Murphy)	dis.					
Spinalong, b. m.	dis.					

Time—2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:14¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Chanty, c. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Demarest)	1	1	3	1
Celebate, b. g., by Star Wilkes, (Cheney)	3	2	1	2
Philip E., b. g., (Golden)	4	4	4	3
Confessor, c. g., (Brady)	6	6	5	4
Oakley, b. g., (French)	5	5	6	5
Nigger Jack, b. g., (Arthur)	2	3	2	dr
Lissa B., b. m., (Middly)	dis.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

2:30 Class.—Three-year-old pace; purse $1,000.

Sylvanway, b. f., Steinway-Lunado, by Electioneer, (Hyde)	2	1	1
Little Dick, b. g., (Irabelle)	3	2	2
Dick Wilton, b. c., (Hendricks)	5	3	3
Alice Hal, gr. m., (Howard)	4	4	4
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs)	1	dis.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:11; 2:18½.

Fast Mile by Maud C.

Robert Bonner's mare Maud C. trotted a wonderful mile yesterday at her owner's three-quarter-mile track at Tarrytown. She made the first quarter in 0:31¼, the half mile in 1:03, the three-quarters in 1:34¾, and the full mile in 2:07¼. This is the fastest mile ever made on a three-quarter mile track. Maud C. was driven by Mr. Bonner's foreman, John Gleason.

BAR HARBOR GOLF HANDICAP.

Second Round for the Cups Offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—The second round of the handicap mixed foursomes for the cups offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott was played on the Kebo Valley golf links to-day, and resulted as follows:

Miss Eleanor Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) beat Miss Jackson and Reginald Johnson, (16,) 5 up 3 to play.

Miss Lena Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3) beat Miss Josephine Lippincott and H. O'Donnell Hillen, (18,) 2 up 1 to play.

Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin (3) beat Miss F. K. McLane and Martin Van Buren, (7,) 2 up.

Miss Hoffman and George Robbins (9) beat Miss Belle Gurnee and R. Thorndike, (18,) 6 up 5 to play.

The Hinkle-Tappin and McLane-Van Buren match was very close and exciting, the former pair being 4 down at the tenth hole, when they braced and finished in great style, winning their match 2 up. Miss Davids and Dr. Starr made a hard tussle against their opponents, whose handicap was hard to pull down.

For the Omnium Handicap.

Following are the weights for the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run Saturday: Ornament, 130 pounds; Tillo, Algol, 126; Ogden, 123; Handspring, 122; Brier Sweet, 118; Don de Oro, On Deck, Typhoon II., Simon W., 117; Sir Walter, Pink Coat, 116; Royal Stag, 115; Isidor, Havoc, 114; Semper Ego, Maceo, Whitefrost, Dr. Catlett, The Huguenot, 113; George Keene, Tragedian, Bannockburn, Bendoran, Florenso, 110; Swiftmas, Damien, 109; Firearm, 108; Geisha, 107; Handsel, Hurley Burley, 106; Handball, Bangle, Sir Vassar, St. Callatine, 105; Sanders, Sailor King, 104; Blaise Rock, Buela, 102; Thomas Cat, Whistling Con, Candleblack, Linstock, 98; Sensational, 92; Jefferson, 89; Lady Marian, 85.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lesher.
2—Church vs. Cromwell Steamship Co.
3—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
4—Zink vs. Frishberg.
5—Peters vs. Queen.
6—English vs. McIntyre
7—Higgins vs. Gedney.
8—Rose vs. Rose.
9—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
10—Caporale vs. Bennedetto.
11—Boyle vs. Hoffmann.
12—Spafford vs. McCone.
13—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
14—Brady vs. Bachman.
15—Condon vs. Condon.
16—In re Morgan.
17—Buck vs. Hoffman.
18—Lesher vs. Haas.
19—Rouse vs. Haas.
20—People, &c., vs. Lupi.
21—Sylvestre vs. Sylvestre.
22—In re Beeching & Co.
23—Costello vs. Costello.
24—In re Lattimore.
25—People, &c., vs. Reilly.
26—Walter vs. McAllister Co.
27—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber.
28—Weld vs. Sage.
29—Duffy vs. Klingman.
30—Foster vs. Lee.
31—Murges vs. Ringler.
32—Opperman vs. Opperman.
33—Hill vs. Sears.
34—Hamburger vs. Trad. & Trav. Acc. Co.
35—Terbriggen vs. Plath.
36—People ex rel. Kaufman vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Jane Munn,
Apollonia Hoffmann,
Lizzie Koell,
Patrick Kennedy,
Maria Herrmann,
William Whitewright,
Francis H. Ellis,
Amelia Barnett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Fletcher vs. Bliss—Lewis M. Scheuer. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Youmans—John H. Rogan. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Regan—George C. Austin. Matter of Davis—Stephen H. Keating. De Witt vs. Goelet—Henry E. Howland.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Dieterlein vs. Powers—Messmore Kendall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Robert S. Minturn vs. William Calhoun (two cases)—John M. Golding. Moses Newboug vs. Solomon Feiner—Henry W. Mayer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Involved in Yesterday's Dealings—No Sales at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18 East Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Adler & Herrman have sold to A. Solomon, for improvement, two abutting lots, one on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and one on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 381 feet east of Alexander Avenue.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John Saulfrank to Lowenfeld & Praeger the lot 20 by 92, at 621 East Ninth Street; also for Charles Wilson to same buyers the lot 20 by 92, at 623 East Ninth Street, and for Lawrence Keenan to same buyers the lot 20 by 92, at 625 East Ninth Street. The buyers will erect four-story tenements on the property.

Edward Polak has sold for G. W. Flagg to the William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company the three-story flat 976 Intervale Avenue, and for C. Campbell to John Sullivan the two-story flat, 770 Jackson Avenue.

Jacob Roos has sold to a builder, for $6,500, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Jackson & Stern have sold to A. Perlman, for improvement, the old buildings 127 to 137 Goerck Street, on plot 129 by 100.

The same operators have also purchased the old buildings at the northeast corner of Stanton and Essex Streets, on a lot 25 by 66.

Joseph Herbst has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 79 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

It is reported that Jacob Rothschild has sold, for about $31,000, the five-story flat 1,462 Fifth Avenue, 25.3 by 100.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for M. A. Kiley, to a Mr. Camp, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 432 Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 50 by 85.

The three parcels scheduled for sale at auction yesterday were all withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Johnstone Hopson, referee, 532, 534, and 536 West Forty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store on 532, frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,889.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 87.10, Louis Lese of 231 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 87.2, Charles Gahren of 9 Mount Morris Place, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 132 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 38, Thomas Fitzpatrick of 679 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 Broadway, to a twelve-story brick, iron, and stone office building, Washington Building Company, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $1,600.

No. 704 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey, architect; cost, $4,800.

No. 2,186 to 2,192 Third Avenue, to a one and two story brick and frame store, estate of John Ridley, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $400.

No. 238 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Simon Jarett of 1,970 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 83 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Laura G. Weiler, premises, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 18.9 by 59.4, Thomas G. Conway, trustee; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,400.

BRONX MAP ADOPTED.

Street System East of the Bronx Meets with Little Opposition.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday adopted unanimously the map of the proposed street system of that section of the Borough of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. For the third time an opportunity was afforded those property owners affected by the map to speak for or against it, and from the number who attended the last hearing and from the conversation of some, it was expected that there would be considerable opposition. C. P. Caddigan, however, was the only one to address the board, and his objections were altogether of a general character.

While the plan is somewhat tentative and permitting of slight deviations where necessary, its general system of streets, avenues, and public places will be adhered to. The establishing of grades and a sewer system will be carried on as rapidly as the district may demand.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of 180th St, 20.5x110.11x irregular; William J. Marshall and George W. Flagg to Rufus R. Randall	$6,500
AVENUE A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Helene Heydt	23,000
BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Joseph E. Weed to George F. Moore	34,000
BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joseph E. Weed	34,000
BROOK AV, n w corner of Anna Place, to the centre line of Mill Brook, x —, to Anna Place x —, gore; Frank Sieloff to Anna E. M. Zborowski	100
BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Mary J. Norman to Samuel G. Trainor	2,450
CATHARINE ST, 24, n w corner of Henry St; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another	1
LEWIS ST, 76, 25x100; Marks and Nathan Rosenberg to Adolph Danziger and another	17,500
LEXINGTON AV, 1,496 to 1,500, 75x80; Michael J. Dwyer to Henry S. Eisler and another	47,000
LOTS 269 and 270, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; Rufus R. Randall and wife to Minnie E. Flagg	8,000
MONROE ST, 99, 24.6x100; Samuel Jaskovits to Katie J. and Anna Amend	35,000
ORCHARD ST, e s, adjoining the land of William Burnett and Cornelius Happy, 25x65; William C. Arnold, referee, to Moritz S. Schlossheimer and others	17,200
WILLIS AV, 481, 25x106; John Hartmayer to Sophia Stark, ½ part	8,500
WORTH ST, w s, 158.7 ft s of Tremont Av, old line, 25x119.3; Carolina Wenninger to Theodore M. Soden	1
3D AV, s w corner of 164th St, 47.8x95.3x47.5x90; Rastus S. Ransom, referee, to Lizzie McGovern	49,600
5TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Ferdinand Decker, administrator, &c., to Herbert Reeves	50
7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Frank M. Holahan, referee, to Emanuel Strauss, ½ part	12,500
54TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Paul Hoffman to William Wirth and another	1
67TH ST, 202 West, 25x100.5; Adolph Neef to Frederick Plump	18,000
84TH ST, 259 West, 16x75; George F. Moore to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	15,000
89TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Margaretha Johann to Gottlieb F. Weber	1
96TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 60x201.4 to 95th St; Nicholas Balevre to Edward J. McCabe	100
104TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Anton Meyering	6,200
119TH ST, 186 West, 20x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Adam Happel	1
131ST ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Elise Prosnits to Daniel Prosnits	Gift

Recorded Leases.

ECKSTEIN, Victor, to Rudolph Weibezahl; 62 East 4th St, 10 years	$3,500
GOLDSTEIN & LEVY to Samuel Ketay; 252 Monroe St, store, &c., 3 years	360
WASBAW, O., to Andrea Occoncia; 416 East 124th St, 5 years	1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AVELONE, Raphael and Frances, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 151st St, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years	3,000
COOK, Josephine and John C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Washington Av, Lot 66, map of the Village of Morrisania, 1 year	5,000
DANZIGER, Adolph, and Jacob Sommer to Marks and Nathan Rosenberg; 76 Lewis St, one-fourth year	2,500
EHLERS, Herman H., to Frederick Lippert; e s of Park Av, widened, 57.9 ft n of 160th St, 3 years	2,725
ENGLER, Caspar, to John L. Saurvlein; e s of 11th Av, 50.2 ft s of 51st St, 5 years	18,000
HALL, R. E. Spencer, to Peres M. Stewart and another; n s of 107th St, 241 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years	2,750
HEYDT, Helene, to Henry Morgenthau; s w corner of Avenue A and 8th St, 1½ years	15,000
HIRSH, Jacob, to Alfred Gutwillig; 3d St, n e corner of Wooster St, 60x209.5 to 4th St, 1 year	36,000
JOHNSON, George F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Legget Road, or Lane, e s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, 1 year	50,000
KEOGH, Thomas W., to Edmund Coffin; 776 to 780 8th Av, also strip in rear, 1 year	55,000
KEOGH, Thomas W., to E. Hudson Ogden; 776 to 780 8th Av, also strip in rear, 1 year	29,164
LARKIN, Thomas J. and Elizabeth, to Kunigunda Windolph; 82 Lawrence St, one-half year	2,500
LEE, Homer, to William L. Strong; 278 to 282 West 71st St, 3 years	15,000
LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St; also Morris Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 1 year	1,500
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to John H. Divine; e s of Anthony Av, 125.6 ft s of 180th St, 1 year	1,000
MEYERING, Anton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 204 East 104th St, 5 years	4,000
MUELLER, George W., to Anna S. Finck; 2,994 to 2,998 3d Av, leasehold, 1 year	1,500
MULDOON, Bernard, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 69th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	7,000
MULDOON, Bernard, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 69th St, 111.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	7,000
MULDOON, Bernard, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 69th St, 128.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	7,000
NETTER, Matilda, to Louis and Benjamin L. Wertheimer, executors, &c.; w s of Fleetwood Av, 63.7 ft s of Popham St, 1 year	3,000
REEVES, Herbert, to William H. Hamilton; s e corner of 5th Av and 15th St, Wakefield, 3 years	1,000
REXER, Helena and Herbert B., to Emma Archer; e s of Avenue C, 79 ft s of 13th St, 3 years	10,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie and Henry, to Katherine A. Kingsland and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years	20,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie and Henry, to William M. Kingsland; s w corner of 5th Av and 115th St, 5 years	37,500
RYAN, William M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Boston Av at intersection of the line between Lots 26 and 27, part of Barnum estate, runs e 80.2 ft to Union Av, x n 90.1 x n w 12.11 to Boston Av, 1 year	5,000
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Julia A. Lockwood; e s of King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, 74.11 ft n of 214th St, 1 year	2,000
TRAINOR, Samuel G., to Fannie Reilly; n s of Buchanan Place, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 5 years	2,000
VITALE, Maria and Vincent, to Henry B. Lyon; s w corner of Samuel St, part of Lot 234, map of East Tremont, 1 year	500
WEED, Joseph E., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; w s of Boulevard, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 2 years	12,000
WEIBEZAHL, Rudolph, to George Ehret; 62 East 4th St, saloon lease, demand	6,000
WIRTH, William, and Charles Berg to Paul Hoffman; s s of 54th St, 200 ft w of 9th St, 3 years	6,000
WIRTH, William, and Charles Berg to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee; s s of 54th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years	20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GLUTTING, Adam, to Christine Montag, two assignments	$3,500
JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor, &c., to Julia A. Lockwood and others, executors, &c	3,000
LOCKMAN, Jacob K., and another, trustees, to Frances I. Sage, two assignments	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c	16,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Margaretha S. B. Davis	3,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J.; to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c	20,019
MONTAG, Christine, to Jacob Wiehe	3,500
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Edmund Coffin	75,000
SAGE, Frances I., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, two assignments	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,302 to 1,308; George W. Pouder against Neils Toelberg, owner; John W. Smith, contractor	28
BROOK AV, 1,234 to 1,248; George F. Olt against Louis Kaysser, owner and contractor	60
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor	1,088
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.55x100; Ernest Blixt and another against August Johnson, owner; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor	447
16TH ST, 207 East; Clarence C. Sibley and another against the rector, &c., of St. George's Church, owner; H. Alexander Hibbard, contractor	100
44TH ST, 5 East; Peter J. Ryan against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield, owners; John H. Deeves & Brother, contractors	2,833
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; Michael Power against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractor	1,613
117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Walter E. McClatchey against John D. Mennie and Stevens & Green, owners; John Sheridan & Son, contractors	190

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

85TH ST, 340 East; Louis Lese, with Arthur G. Muhlker, 10 payments	$10,000
132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x98.11; Bradley L. Eaton, with Joseph Levin, 12 payments	20,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 37; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Bernhard Rosenstock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

BLEECKER ST, 56; Department of Buildings against John B. Cole, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 8; Department of Buildings against Eva J. Rogers and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

EASTBURN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 50x100; Elizabeth Dunsing against James W. Hurley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.

INTERIOR STRIP, begins 60 ft e of Madison Av and 57.2½ ft s of 68th St, runs s 2½x e 35x n 2½x w 35; Ida M. Newcombe against Edward H. Herzog and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Leventritt & Nathan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712; Annie J. Kent, executrix, &c., against Joseph Metz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bliss & Schley.

35TH ST, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.2x97.6; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Josiah S. Lindsay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

121ST ST, 259 West; Washington Life Insurance Company against Arverne-by-the-Sea Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

Body Found in a St. Louis Well.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The body of Mrs. Catherine Doerr, wife of Peter Doerr, Cashier of the Lafayette Bank, who was an invalid and had been missing for over a week, has been found in a well on Lemp Avenue, not far from where she lived. Mrs. Doerr, whose mind was supposed to have been unbalanced by her suffering, left home one week ago Monday night.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

A ONE DOLLAR OUTING
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO
AND THE
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
ALSO
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
A LABOR DAY EXCURSION
AT
ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.
SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.
MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on trains.
TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R. AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Rough Riders and Regulars,
Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
A CITY OF TENTS.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.20, 2.30, 3.35, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts
Leave 32d St. 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St, 9:15 A. M., 12:15 and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10:30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD
LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
Mauch Chunk, $1.50 ROUND TRIP.
Glen Onoko,
Special Train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:20 A. M. Foot W. 23d St., 7:50 A. M.
NIAGARA FALLS, $8.00 ROUND TRIP.
Tickets good going Saturday, September 3. Returning up to and including Tuesday, September 6. Trains leave foot W. 23d St., Penna. R. R., 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Cortlandt or Desbrosses St, 8:20 A. M., 7, 8, and 8:30 P. M. For tickets and information apply at any Lehigh Valley office, or EASTERN PASS'R OFFICE, 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return.......$1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return...............$1.50

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.
Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG, Specialist in CUBA INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Best references in New York City. Office, Room 12, 11 Pine St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

Greater New York Day Observed—Speeches Delivered by Messrs. Guggenheimer, Coler, and Schieren.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—This is Greater New York Day at the State Fair, and is observed by an immense crowd, including prominent citizens of the metropolis. The exhibits in all lines are most complete, excelling all past displays. The evening entertainments, consisting of fireworks, &c., are drawing large crowds. There are no fakirs on the grounds.

This afternoon Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the New York Municipal Assembly, made an address, thanking the management of the fair and the City of Syracuse for recognizing the metropolis in dedicating a day of the fair in its honor. He said that this was an era of prosperity, not only with the merchants and farmers of New York State, but the entire Union and world. Business interests were looking better everywhere. The city man, he declared, was beginning to appreciate the value of the farmer and his work.

Controller Coler of New York and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn also made short speeches.

VICTIM OF A CLEVER SWINDLER.

New Jersey Man Offers $25 for a Ring Worth 75 Cents.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Richard Stell of East Rahway was a few days ago made the victim of a swindling game that is new here. He saw a man throw stones at some birds in a tree near his house, and then saw him searching on his hands and knees in the grass. He asked what the trouble was, and the man explained that he had been throwing stones at the birds, and in doing so a valuable diamond ring had slipped from his finger. They searched without avail until the stranger said he had to catch a train, even if it cost him his ring. He told Mr. Stell that if the ring was found he would pay $50 for its return, and left a card and named a hotel in this city where he would leave the money.

Mr. Stell was still searching twenty minutes later when a shabbily dressed man came along and asked what was lost. The stranger started to search, and in a few minutes exhibited a ring and said he had found it. It answered the description, and Mr. Stell offered him $10. This was refused, and then the offer was increased to $25, which was accepted, and the man went away. Mr. Stell took the ring to the hotel, where he discovered that the man whose card he had was unknown, and that the ring was worth about 75 cents.

MISER SENT TO AN ALMSHOUSE.

F. W. Christian, Destitute in New Haven, Has $2,000 in Banks.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—An aged man who gives his name as Frederick W. Christian, was a prisoner at the police station this morning, and later was removed to the almshouse. The man was found at a cheap lodging house last night, apparently sick. He appeared to be demented and was taken into custody.

When searched his clothing was found to contain bank pass books showing that Christian had money to his credit in various banks to the amount of $2,000. The books were issued by the American Trust and Guarantee Loan Company of New York, the Western Savings Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Savings, and Charles D. Barney & Co. of Philadelphia. The stranger refused to talk.

Hay Fever Association Meets.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Western Hay Fever Association is being held here. Five hundred hay-fever sufferers are in the city. E. R. Goldsmith of Hamilton, Ohio, has been re-elected President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman; wait on invalid; reference. 308 West 49th St., (Honan's bell.)

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as governess for children or housekeeper for gentleman alone; good reference. Mrs. Lesueur, 328 West 52d St.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced French person to take care of growing children and sew; good reference. Mrs. Marchal, 236 West 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; can do all fine silks, laces; reference. 203 East 64th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for confinement cases; terms moderate. Nurse, 305 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; age 39; tall; married; six years' reference from present employer. Butler, 52 East 79th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 26; just disengaged; good waiter and valet; five years' best personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with all branches of stock and grain brokerage business, at present employed, desires to connect himself with a banking house for the purpose of advancement. X., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodate 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER AT UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA. No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season. Full service maintained. FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA. Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

Will remain open until Sept. 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Grand Floral Fete Sept. 6.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F.Silleck,Mgr.; J.P.Greaves,Asst.Mgr.

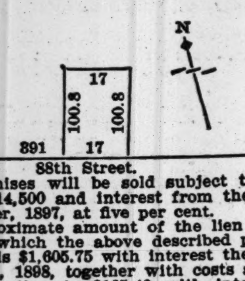
REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
au15-2aw3wM&Th&S8

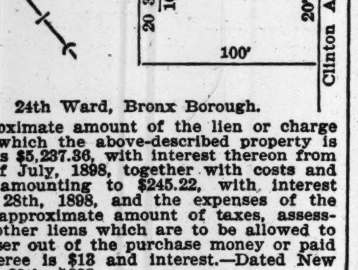
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3w&s20.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
au18-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street,
New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hilles, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinhers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jl21-1aw6wTh

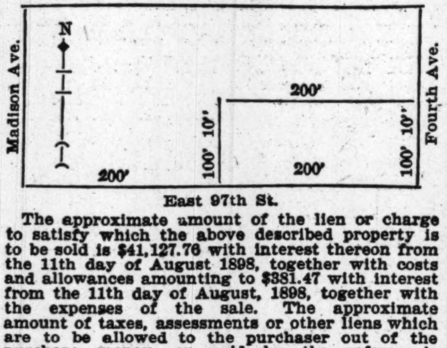
REFEREES' NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au4-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-1aw6wTh.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-1aw6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van [L. S.] Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.
(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.
WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.
DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.
T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
au11-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.
CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.
PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.
ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.
JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk, N.J. West End H'l, op'n J'e 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do..........Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Br'h, N.J. West End Htl.&Cott'gs, a.p.$4 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, e. p., $4 up
do..........Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, RI. The Aquidneck, ap$2.50up TJ.O'Neill
New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St.&Columbus)ap$3.50, ep$2
do The Gerlach, 55 W.27th St., a.p.$3.50; e.p., $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep.1.50; ap.3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Sar'ga Spgs., N.Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct.1
Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House**, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do..........Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $3.50
do..........The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts. Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.
SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept.22, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Oct.20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept.10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept.24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept.17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON.)
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland ....Sept. 3	*Belgenland ....Sept. 24
*Rhynland ....Sept. 17	*Pennland ....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

*Southwark .....Sept. 7	*Kensington .....Sept. 21
Westernland .....Sept. 14	Noordland .....Sept. 28

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bathrooms, &c. Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location, and number of persons in room. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon	Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon	Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon	Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon	Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17
VICTORIA	September 24
BOADICEA	October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM	Campania, Sept.17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM	Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM	Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., 12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3.30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car, (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 P. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4.30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 A. M., *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS

Statement for Their Department for the Last Quarter Is Sent to the Mayor.

THE PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS

The Commissioners Call Attention to the Inequalities Created by the Law and the Need of Modifying Legislation.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday sent to Mayor Van Wyck a report for their department for the three months ending June 30, 1898. Though nominally for the last quarter, the report is really a statement of all the principal transactions of the department, including a summary of its work for the official year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the steps taken toward reorganization in the other boroughs since Jan. 1, 1898.

In speaking of the Real Estate Bureau, the report says: "The total assessed value of real estate in the several boroughs last year (1897) was as follows:

Manhattan	$1,694,472,365
Bronx	92,714,426
Brooklyn	570,107,742
Queens	82,683,593
Richmond	24,371,551

And a grand total for 1897 of $2,464,349,677."

In speaking of personal assessments, the Commissioners call attention to "the inequalities created by the law" and the need of modifying legislation. They say:

> The net increase of $127,573,384 on personal estate this year consists mainly of assessments upon individuals, both resident and non-resident, doing business in this city.
>
> The effect of a strict enforcement of the personal tax laws in their present condition is only a "snap-shot" assessment, as in the ensuing year the many millions caught will find legal means of avoidance; either by change of securities, residence, situs, or the incurring of indebtedness to offset the same, and while such opportunities are permitted by law, there always will remain a seeming inequality of assessment of personal property as compared with real estate assessments.
>
> The inequalities created by the law are numerous. We have estates of deceased residents, otherwise under the complete jurisdiction of our Surrogate's Court, yet permitted through the non-residence of the executors or administrators to escape the burdens of taxation. Appropriate correction of this inequality might be made by compelling the appointment of only resident executors, &c., or by determining that the executors or trustees are assessable at the residence of the decedent at the time of his death, and continue at that place until final distribution of the estate to the legatees and beneficiaries. This last provision has been incorporated in the war tax measure of the National Government.
>
> While the banks are assessed through the individual shareholders on the actual value of their share stock, the trust companies, who are their competitors in business, are assessed as a corporation, and are permitted to invest their assets in non-taxable securities and also allowed the deduction of their debts, and otherwise permitted by law to avoid just taxation. These conditions should be corrected.
>
> The decision of the Court of Appeals in 1891, by which corporations are made assessable on their tangible assets and not upon their capital share stock, has had the effect of eliminating the valuation of the intangible franchise of all corporations for local purposes. Notwithstanding that our city has lost by this system since 1891 over $100,000,000 no step has been taken nor recommendation made by which this inequality might be remedied.
>
> We think this question requires the greatest consideration, because of its vast interest and great injustice. And we believe this to be the greatest inequality sanctioned by the law.

The Commissioners say the remedy is to modify the law by which all property, tangible and intangible, shall be assessable, and for the purpose of accomplishing greater equality and more certainty in the assessment of personal property.

The Commissioners issued an address yesterday to the Deputy Commissioners who have been assigned to the different boroughs to begin the work of making the assessment for 1899. The charter provides that the deputies shall begin the work on the first Tuesday in September of every year.

"We wish," say the Commissioners to the deputies, "to impress upon you the great importance of the position you hold. You are to begin the assessments of the greater city, and the desideratum required is the equality of assessments, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the valuations fixed by you respectively shall compare equally with one another, as the plain intent of the law is that no part of the greater city shall be assessed out of proportion to any other, and to arrive at that conclusion it is quite important that you shall confer with one another, however finally using your own judgment in determining the amount of each assessment."

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An Appropriation from This Year's Tax Levy Not Considered Probable.

It is not considered likely that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be able to make an appropriation this year for the proposed public library to be built on the site of the old reservoir in Forty-second Street. The Corporation Counsel has prepared an opinion, which will be submitted to the board at its next meeting, which is said to be to the effect that the board cannot legally make an appropriation from this year's tax levy.

It has been suggested that the city might make the appropriation from unexpended balances of the departments, but the amount of such unexpended balances is very small. The issue of revenue bonds for the library is not considered favorably, for it is believed that the city is not in a financial condition to warrant any new bond issue until next year at the earliest.

Brooklyn Police Salaries Advanced.

The Police Board yesterday held its first meeting in two weeks and passed a resolution increasing the pay of the Brooklyn Borough police. The Board of Estimate recently appropriated money for this purpose. The resolution provides that patrolmen who, on Dec. 31, 1897, were receiving $1,200 a year, shall for six months, counting from Jan. 1, 1898, receive $1,250 a year. Patrolmen who were getting $1,000, will receive no advance. Detective Sergeants will receive $1,900 a year. Patrolmen on the Brooklyn Bridge will receive $1,250, $1,000, and $900. Brooklyn Park policemen will receive $1,250. Telegraph operators will receive $1,850. The Brooklyn police will now be entitled to be advanced the same as the police of Manhattan to the highest pay, $1,400.

The Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday afternoon received a complaint from August Belmont & Co. saying that the condition of the bridge over the Mott Haven Canal cost them $6,000 a year in rentals. President Holahan said that when there was a proposition to fill up the canal an injunction was taken out preventing the work from being done. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

FIGHT OVER A SICK CHILD.

Wealthy Parents of Alphea Campbell Sue the Gerry Society.

Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Police was asked yesterday afternoon to compel the Gerry society to produce Alphea Campbell, three years old, said to be wrongfully held by the society. The petitioners were Mrs. Mary Campbell and her husband, who live in Thirty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Six months ago the Campbells gave their child to Mrs. M. P. Curtis, a widow, living at 180 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, agreeing to pay $4 a week for its support. The child was unable to talk or walk, but Mrs. Curtis soon nursed it back to health. Three weeks ago the little one's mother took it home. The child did not thrive in its new place, and last Saturday the mother brought it back, very ill, to Mrs. Curtis.

On Monday, Agent Thomas H. Agnew of the Gerry society, called and took possession of the child. Mrs. Campbell told Magistrate Meade that she was not informed of the action of the Gerry society until yesterday. The Gerry society informed the Magistrate that the child was too ill to produce in court, and no action was taken.

Mrs. Campbell was richly dressed and wore diamonds. Her husband was with her. He declared his intention of spending $50,000, if necessary, to get possession of his child. His counsel said an application would be made in the Supreme Court this morning for a writ of habeas corpus. The Gerry agents say they can prove that the parents are not fit persons to have charge of the child.

SIXTH AVENUE OPEN AGAIN.

Car Service to be Resumed To-morrow from Fifty-ninth to Fourteenth Street.

President Vreeland announces that to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, thirty-seven days after the work of converting the road from horse to electrical power was begun, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will resume service in Sixth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street, thus giving access by transfer into that thoroughfare to the 300,000 passengers daily coming south through Amsterdam, Columbus, Madison, Lexington, and Second Avenues. Transfers will be given both ways.

The time consumed in constructing this four and a half miles of track, which presented many formidable obstacles of rock, pipes, ducts, and sewers, is, Mr. Vreeland said, shorter than the best record for the same distance made in building village overhead trolleys, in which there is no excavation except for pole holes.

MR. MORTON AND HIS TENANT.

Motion for an Injunction Pending Trial of Boitel's Suit Against the ex-Governor Is Denied.

A motion for an injunction, pending the trial of the action, in a suit brought against ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton by Rafael E. Boitel to restrain him from interfering with a cigar store on the ground floor of the building at 114 Nassau Street, leased by the plaintiff from Mr. Morton, was denied by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The building was badly damaged by fire some months ago, and Mr. Morton, its owner, found it necessary to rebuild it to a great extent. He made satisfactory settlements with all the lessees of the damaged building except Boitel, to whom he had offered $1,000 if he would give up possession of his cigar store.

Boitel demanded $3,000, and insisted that, when the building was renovated, he should receive a twenty-year lease of premises similar to those he now holds, at the same rental of $800 a year. Mr. Morton refused these conditions, and went on with the work on the building.

Boitel then applied for an injunction restraining Mr. Morton from demolishing the portion of the building adjoining his store, on the ground that it would irreparably injure his business. Mr. Morton, in his affidavit opposing the motion, said that all necessary care would be taken to protect Boitel's premises from injury.

Justice Beekman said that the plaintiff is clearly within his rights, both legal and equitable. It was therefore the duty of the defendant to refrain from any interference with the plaintiff's rights, and he would doubtless be careful to do so.

Justice Beekman says that the defendant has the right to remove the portion of the building adjacent to the plaintiff's store. He permits the plaintiff to renew his application should his rights in any way be infringed, and to show specific instances of the injury done his premises.

TO CLEANSE CONEY ISLAND.

Sanitary Police Instructed to Arrest Violators of the Garbage Ordinance.

President Murphy of the Board of Health announced yesterday that instructions had been given to the Sanitary Police of the Borough of Brooklyn to arrest all violators of the garbage ordinance in the "West End," Coney Island. Complaints have been received from property owners of the filth in that neighborhood. Last week Acting Chief Henry V. Walker of the Sanitary Division of Brooklyn was ordered to make a thorough inspection. His report said that there were improper drainage and an insufficiency of garbage receptacles.

Col. Murphy's orders to the police are to instruct shopkeepers to see that all filth about their places is removed. The shopkeepers will be held responsible for the failure to remove it.

SHOT HERSELF IN THE PARK.

Unknown Woman Dies After Being Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

An unknown woman, apparently about fifty-five years old, well dressed, and of refined appearance, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Policeman Ferguson was riding along the bridle path, near Eighty-second Street, at 3:45 o'clock, when he heard the shot from the brush along the road. He dismounted at once, and in the bushes found the woman with a gaping hole in her temple, the wound having been inflicted by a 32-calibre revolver, which she still grasped in her right hand. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but the woman died there shortly afterward without having regained consciousness.

There is absolutely no clue to the woman's identity to be gathered from her clothing, which is of fine texture, and unmarked, although there is no evidence that any marks were cut from it. She wore a plaid waist, buff-colored skirt, white underclothing, brown stockings, lace shoes, lace scarf, and carried a white parasol, two handkerchiefs, and a pair of white gloves. Attached to a shoestring about her neck, and worn under her clothing, was a black jet cross, anchor and heart interwoven. She had a full set of false upper teeth, was of light complexion, with gray hair. She wore no hat, and had neither purse, money nor jewelry in her possession.

These latter facts, and the incident of her carrying a parasol, incline the police to the theory that she lived in the neighborhood, and walked to the Park hatless for the deliberate purpose of taking her life. A search in the neighborhood, however, failed to disclose any one who could establish the woman's identity by the description furnished, although it is evident that she could not have walked far hatless without attracting attention.

THE OYSTER RESUMES BUSINESS.

Dredgers and Dealers Preparing for Their Busy Season—The Varieties.

To-day, Sept. 1, marks the opening of the oyster season and dealers and eating-house keepers were busy yesterday preparing for the expected onslaught upon the luscious bivalve. The oyster boats along the North River were receiving some oysters, and to-day they will have large quantities of all fancy varieties. The trade for the Summer months has been very small, and the only kind of oyster used to any extent was the Virginia species, transplanted in New York Bay especially for the Summer.

The opening of the season means more work for many men. The oyster planters and fishermen will begin to work in earnest, and the employment of more laborers and seafaring men will be necessary.

J. W. Boyle, who has been in the oyster business in New York thirty-seven years, said yesterday that the favorite variety now is the Buzzard's Bay oyster. It was introduced three years ago. At that time an oyster planter whom Mr. Boyle met by accident mentioned the superior quality in taste and flavor of the Buzzard's Bays. The veteran oysterman gave no credence to the information at the time. Later he received as a gift a barrel of Buzzard's Bay oysters. He tasted them himself and, being pleased, sent them to Delmonico's. Herman Dirkes, Delmonico's oyster expert, sampled the lot and immediately told Mr. Boyle to get all of them that he could. Since that time the Buzzard's Bays have been the favorite at the Down-town Association, Shanley's, Delmonico's, the New York Athletic Club, the Lotos, Manhattan, and University Clubs, and many other places. The small Buzzard's Bays come 2,200 to the barrel. With the exception of genuine Lynhavens, the Buzzard's Bay is the highest-priced bivalve in the market.

The hotels and table d'hôte establishments still cling to Blue Points. Mr. Boyle said of this: "Ten years ago, when the Blue Point was in its prime, it was an excellent oyster, but for the past decade the sets in the bay on the south side of Long Island seem to have degenerated. The Lynhavens (genuine) are the rarest of all and are in great demand because they combine both quantity and quality. The farms are few, however, and many spurious Lynhavens are put on the market."

People's and Indiana Gas.

A story was current yesterday that the differences between People's Gaslight and Coke Company interests and those of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company had been adjusted. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said last evening that both corporations were "still working on it." The story of settlement comes of a meeting held at the Central Trust Building, which was attended by President C. K. G. Billings of the People's and F. S. Hastings, representative of Commodore E. C. Benedict.

IDLE CAPTAINS CRITICISED

They Rest at Home While Men of the Second New Jersey Die in Florida.

ALL NORTH JERSEY EXCITED

The Captains, Ely and Ross, Are at Swords' Points Also—Their Extended Furloughs—Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre.

A bitter war is now raging in Passaic, Rutherford, and Paterson, N. J., which is the outgrowth of feeling against Capt. Addison Ely, Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. J. W. Ross of Company D of the same regiment, and of a dispute between themselves. Both are home on furloughs. Both have severely criticised the management of Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, where their troops are; the individual management of one another's companies, and, finally, the personal conduct and intentions of one another. Now they have rushed into print. The various newspapers of the three New Jersey towns have taken sides, and so have all the friends of the two Captains and all the friends of the members of each company. The officers do not salute each other when they meet. They both read signs when they pass, or keep their eyes straight to the front in true military fashion.

Capt. Ely resides at Rutherford, where he practices law and edits and owns the Bergen County Herald. On July 24 he secured a furlough for thirty days. When that had almost expired he asked for another of sixty days, which was refused, but he was allowed an additional thirty days. The citizens of Rutherford have severely criticised him for coming home, enjoying himself, and getting extended furloughs, saying that seven men in his company have died from fever, malaria, and want of proper care and food.

For weeks discussion and criticism have been indulged in. Many letters have been published from officers and men of the Second New Jersey Regiment at Camp Cuba Libre, almost all of them criticising in no uncertain manner the treatment of the soldiers there. A letter printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES from a member of that regiment there showed a surprising state of affairs. The Passaic Daily News of Aug. 29 published three letters from privates, all severely critical. One letter says:

> Fully 90 per cent of the men want to return to their homes. I think if some of the officers of this regiment go any further in misrepresenting there will be trouble. I dare not sign my name to this.

The Paterson Evening News of Aug. 31 prints a letter from Camp Cuba Libre. It is from a private, the brother of a prominent business man in Main Street, Paterson. It says:

> Dear Jack: My sickness does not bother me much, but the fever still remains. The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees to find out how many boys want to go home is here to-day. We are taking a secret ballot. It is known that 97 per cent. of the boys in the First Battalion have voted to go home. * * * We have two officers in our company who never earned more than $12 per week, and of course they want to go to Cuba and remain in the service. Every one seems to have some kind of a fever, the hospitals are full, and the fields look as if there were nothing but living skeletons on them. It would never do to send these men to Cuba. They would die like sheep. Yours affectionately, JIM.
>
> Aug. 28, 1898.

Another letter from a private in Company D, which was shown yesterday to the writer of this article, reads:

> A canvass has been taken among Company D boys; only seven voted to go to Cuba. One of them was our Sergeant, who wrote a letter which was published in Paterson saying if the boys got sick it was their fault. Well, he is in the hospital sick himself now. Three boys were sent to Pablo Beach this morning, and fully twenty are sick in their tents. Why, it is nothing to be walking along and see one of our boys drop either from heat or fever. The officers receive good salaries, and have the best of it. They sleep, eat, and go everywhere, but if a private goes to town without a pass or commits a slight offense, he is used like a dog. We are not allowed to open our mouths; if we do, we are sent to the guardhouse, and every one here knows that a private has no earthly show. * * * We are supposed to get ninety-six pounds of meat, but the Lord only knows how much meat we get after the fat and bones are taken off. Whatever it is, it is divided among 106 men, but now one-half of our company are either sick or not able to eat what they feed us. I would be most willing to sign my name to this only I am afraid of being court-martialed.

Soldiers' Parents Complain.

"Why are the Captains of these two companies rusticating at home?" is a question asked time and again. The fathers and mothers of the boys who went to the front for their country believe that the leaders of the men should be with them, giving their time and attention to their comfort and health. They are saying in emphatic language that no Captain needs a ninety-day furlough when his men are in the condition that the men of Company L are reported to be in.

Capt. Ely's friends say that he is here trying to get his men ordered North. The opponents of the Captain say, "You can do that from the front better than at home. Go to Washington or get back to Camp Cuba Libre and write the War Department the true condition of affairs. That will accomplish your purpose more quickly than anything else."

Others say that the Captain remains at home to look after his large law practice, his newspaper, and other interests, and assert that more men have died in his company than in any other New Jersey company. It is said that the Captain's income is twice a Captain's salary, but that all the other officers in his company favor going to Cuba.

Capt. Ross, who lives in Passaic, is reported to have made the statement that the reason so many men in Capt. Ely's company died was because of the poor sanitary condition of his camp. This began the war of words. Many volunteers rushed quickly to action. Within the last five days no less than thirty columns have been printed by the papers of Passaic, Rutherford, and Paterson, giving various acounts of the condition of the Second New Jersey and the intentions of Capt. Ely and Capt. Ross.

Those unfriendly to Capt. Ross say that he is only a journeyman painter and never makes more than $2.50 a day; that he is home trying to get his company sent to Cuba, where his salary would continue at more than $2,000 a year. Others say that Capt. Ely is working in just the opposite direction, and that he will lose $2,000 a year if he has to stay in the service.

The "war of words" is now at its hottest. Yesterday, in a signed article in The Passiac Herald, more than two columns in length, Capt. Ely told his troubles. The article is headed "Hot Shot from Ely." The Passiac Daily News, which is championing the cause of Capt. Ross, on Aug. 27, devoted a column editorial to severe criticism of Capt. Ely.

Camp Worse than Known.

The condition of affairs is really much worse at Camp Cuba Libre than the public has been given to understand. Mrs. Peter Kip arrived at Passaic last Sunday with her son, Corp. Irving D. Kip of Company B, who has been ill with typhoid fever. The Corporal was taken ill more than six weeks ago, and went immediately to St. Luke's Hospital, Jacksonville, where, by careful treatment, he recovered sufficiently to be able to return home. Mrs. Kip tells the most pitiful tales of sickness at the camp. She said:

"Jacksonville is considered healthful, but at present it is in a very bad condition. The life at the camp is simply awful. Think of giving a fever patient bacon to eat and little or no iced water."

Ex-Postmaster Norman of Passaic yesterday received a letter from his son, who is a Corporal in Company C of the Eighth New York. Corp. Stern of the same company has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, and had not informed any of his friends. He is better now and slowly recovering. Young Norman is sick, and wrote the letter in bed.

A telegram received from Jacksonville tells of the death of Private Peter Reddy of Company L, Second Regiment. He was drowned in St. John's River yesterday. The same telegram stated that tainted meat was issued to the companies, that yesterday no bread was issued, that the coffee was green, and that a petition had been sent to Col. Hine asking him to inspect the conditions complained of.

Brokers to Work Saturday.

A check to the endeavor to secure a Wall Street holiday from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning came yesterday in the decision of the Board of Governors to keep the Stock Exchange open for business on Saturday. This alone insures a Wall Street business day Sept. 3. The members of the Produce Exchange vote to-day on the proposition to close on Saturday, and it is likely to be defeated, so that all the Exchanges may keep open on that day during the usual half-holiday hours.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

M. Gallia Organizes It for American Products in Paris and London.

M. Gallia, who represents the leading newspapers of Paris, and who has been in this country six months for the purpose of establishing a permanent exhibition of the products and industries of the United States in Paris and London, and a similar exhibition of European products in New York, has been successful in his efforts, and yesterday the permanent exhibition in Paris and London was organized at 40 Wall Street. M. Gallia has been highly complimented by President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and Senators upon the work he has accomplished.

The Directors of the new permanent exhibition for the United States are Gov. David R. Francis, St. Louis; F. Rockefeller, Standard Oil Company, Cleveland; James Deering, Deering Harvester Company, Chicago; R. F. Raie, President Second National Bank, Hoboken, N. J.; Myron T. Herrick, President Society for Savings, Cleveland; S. H. Chisholm, Vice President American Wire Nail Company, Cleveland; Michael Arnold, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia; Dr. R. J. Gatling, gun manufacturer, New York; O. W. Meyenburg, President Wells & French Company, Chicago, and S. F. Morse, former United States Consul General in France, Indianapolis.

M. Gallia will sail on Saturday for France to fill up the Board of Directors with French and English members. He said yesterday that during his stay in this country he has learned to appreciate the good and noble qualities of the American people. "Many people," he said, "have charged the American people with a want of politeness, but they have no idea of the immensity of business in this country and the rapidity with which it is conducted, which, of necessity, renders Americans curt in their conversation, but justice and kindness are there just the same.

"The outbreak of the war with Spain led to criticism of the French people, who were supposed to be unfriendly to America, but I have done all in my power to disabuse Americans of the idea of French unfriendliness, and I have succeeded to a great extent. All Americans who come to Paris, whether for business or for pleasure, will be received with open arms."

Prof. Woodward to Go to Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Prof. B. D. Woodward of Columbia University, New York, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

Benjamin Duryea Woodward occupies the post of Instructor in Romance Language and Literature at Columbia University, and has the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His home is at 462 West Twenty-second Street.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN COURT.

Little Girl Thought the Trousers Would Make a Nice Doll's Dress.

John Smith, ten years old, and Mary Smith, seven years old, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts, at Jersey City, yesterday charged with stealing a pair of knee pants from the store of Edward Popinas, 68 Newark Avenue. The children said their parents lived at 183 Allen Street, New York, and that they had sent them to visit relatives in Bayonne, telling them to board a trolley car at the ferry. They concluded to take a walk about town first. The little girl said they saw the trousers in the store, and she thought it would be nice to get a pair of them and cut them up to make a dress for her doll.

She and her brother went into the store, and while Johnny priced some other trousers she took the pair she wanted and put them under her cloak. She said the man who kept the store had so many pairs of boys' trousers that she did not think he would care if he lost one pair.

As the knee pants were recovered, Justice Potts advised Popinas to withdraw the charge, which he did. Justice Potts then sent to New York for the mother of the children. After lecturing Mrs. Smith severely, Justice Potts dismissed the case, and Mrs. Smith went home with her children.

New Motive Power in Third Avenue.

Contracts to equip the Third Avenue surface system with electric motive power have been prepared and some of them have been signed. Of the plan to change the motive system The Electrical Review says: "It is understood that the road will be operated on the three-phase system, and that only the three largest manufacturing companies have been asked to bid on the power station equipment. An immense amount of feeder cable will be required, about $1,500,000 worth in all. It is believed that the cable contract will be divided into several parts, and that all the well-known cable makers will be asked to bid. The plans for the installation of the underground system are practically completed."

Death of Actor Woodson.

Henry Woodson, an actor, forty-six years old, died on Tuesday at Amityville Asylum, where he had been confined for six years. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was well known on the variety and minstrel stage. At the time his mind failed him, in 1892, he was with Cleveland's minstrels. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of Capitola Forrest, (Mrs. William Masaud,) 52 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Fire Engine Overturned.

Engine 15, situated at Gouverneur and Henry Street, was overturned last night at Grand and Gouverneur Streets when making a short turn to avoid a collision with a horse car. The engine was responding to a call at 58 Norfolk Street. Capt. John Needham was hurled from the seat to the pavement and his right arm was fractured. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Charles Moran, the driver, and the other firemen escaped by jumping.

Actor Ratcliffe Set Free.

Actor E. J. Ratcliffe, after serving six months on Blackwell's Island for beating his wife, was set free yesterday. Ratcliffe, in company with a keeper of the Island, left the Island about 7:30 o'clock in the morning in a launch, which steamed to the foot of East Fifty-second Street. It was met by a party of friends and taken away in a cab. Ratcliffe, who appeared to be in good health, refused to say where he intended to go.

Telegraph Operator Overcome.

Charles Wolke, twenty-four years old, employed as a telegraph operator at the Main Street Station of the Long Island Railroad Company in Flushing, was overcome by the heat last night while at work. He fell unconscious from his chair. An ambulance was summoned and he was removed to the Flushing Hospital, where he was still unconscious at a late hour. Wolke lived with his parents and was well known.

Fatal Fall into a Hold.

Adolph Roessler, thirty-one years old, a collector in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, fell into the hold of the ice schooner George Dixon, moored at the West Fourteenth Street pier, at noon yesterday and fractured his skull. He died a few hours later in St. Vincent's Hospital. He lived at 274 East Houston Street.

Hoboken Tax Rate.

The tax rate of Hoboken was fixed yesterday by the Tax Commissioners. It is 24.80 for the city proper and 22.70 for the annexed or Weehawken district. This is an increase of 60 cents over the current year, for which the rates are 24.20 and 22.10, respectively.

Playtime is about over, boys, but we're going to invite you to one more picnic—a picnic of low prices.

It'll pay you to come—bring your mother.

A lot of boys' double-breasted, short-trouser suits, sizes 6 to 16, $2.75.

Were $5 to $8.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS MEET

C. A. Gardiner Discusses the Anglo-American Alliance Before the Association at Saratoga.

OUR RACE MENACED BY RUSSIA

Reasons Why This Country Should Keep the Philippines and Support Great Britain—A Telegram Sent to the Czar.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the meeting of the American Social Science Association this morning Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for the elevated railroads of New York City, delivered an address on "The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance." Mr. Gardiner said that the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race in the world was menaced by Russia, a mighty empire of warriors whose only glory is in conquest, and argued that in order to counteract its influence the United States ought to keep the Philippines, which would insure our ultimate supremacy in the Pacific.

"Facing the Pacific and Indian Oceans," continued Mr. Gardiner, "is more than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign commerce of these peoples already amounts to $2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is stupendous. Nothing less than an entire and undivided control of the Philippines would give us a base adequate for our needs. Manila Bay, or even Luzon, for a naval and coaling station would be too perilous and costly a possession, with all the other islands partitioned and garrisoned by European powers.

"I can conceive no reason to give away, or sell, or lease, or abandon a single foot of the territory.

"It would be to lessen in that proportion the greatest opportunity Providence ever placed before the Nation. With the Philippines, Ladrones, Samoa, and Hawaii, our possessions will reach across the Pacific, and its commerce will become the commerce of America in a larger degree than of any other nation. The Pacific itself will be ours pre-eminently; our territory will bound it on two sides; our islands will dot its surface, and with the ocean and its trade in our possession, our political predominance will be assured among the nations of the world.

Interests of America and England.

"We need no alliances offensive and defensive; nor permanent and comprehensive treaties. More powerful than formally articulated alliances and more enduring than written treaties is the bond of interest and sentiment that unites the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Next to giving us the Philippines, the greatest blessing of our late war was to re-discover England and America to each other. The two peoples, now for the first time in a century, earnestly desire each other's friendship.

"Nor is this a sudden aspiration born of emergencies in the Spanish-American war, but the result of economic, political, and racial forces which have been silently at work for centuries. The great unwritten and natural laws, the laws higher than human institutions, are asserting their supremacy and are drawing the two peoples together with an impulse that no human power can safely resist. That alliance is even now more than a theory; it is fast becoming an actuality. And woe betide any man or party that disregards that fact and gets in front of an inexorable racial movement backed by 125,000,000 enlightened sovereigns.

"America contains to-day 75,000,000 of the most ingenious, intelligent, and active producers in the world. Production is fast exceeding consumption. The result is that we must find additional markets or curtail our products. Hence our intense and increasing interest in the world's commerce, to which we gave scarcely a thought when the country was young. And wherever we go, in whatever direction we expand our trade, there we find Great Britain already established, maintaining open markets, forcing wide the doors of commerce, and developing trade interests identical with our own.

"The area of England and her colonies is 16,662,073 square miles, more than four and one-half times the size of the United States, and the population is 361,825,000. These possessions, too, are constantly increasing. In the past twelve years England acquired 2,600,000 square miles, more than twenty times the combined area of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii; and all this territory is open to America on practically the same terms as to Great Britain. Even into remote British possessions and markets, we are pushing our commerce and discovering untold possibilities. And in China, where England single-handed is opposing Russia, we pass through the doors she forces open, and in her own sphere of influence compete with her own merchants for their local trade.

"In fact, in England's own territory, as well as in the ports held open by her diplomacy and arms, we are her chief rival. Our trade ranks second to her own, and often aggregates more than the combined Continental imports. And that trade is rapidly increasing, even more rapidly than the phenomenal increase in our general export trade, which last year was twice that of 1888, four times as much as in 1869, and seven times that of 1865.

Our Trade Interests with England.

"And what is the startling and incredible aggregate result of this alliance of trade interests? In 1897 our entire exports aggregated $1,050,000,000; and our exports to the British dominions and spheres of influence were alone nearly 60 per cent. of that sum. Our British exports were five times as great as our German, ten times as great as our French, and seventy-five times as great as our Russian; 240 per cent. greater than our exports to Germany, France, and Russia combined; 50 per cent. more than our exports to all the rest of the world.

"These facts need no comment. They establish the corollary, however, that if you curtail British territory or British influence, you necessarily curtail American commerce. Our trade in the Orient is now $35,000,000 per year, and under normal conditions it will soon be $100,000,000. All along our Pacific Coast this new trade impulse is felt. Our general increase of exports last year was 17.3 per cent.; but while our Atlantic ports increased 17.61 per cent. and our Gulf ports 8.6 per cent., the increase of our Pacific ports was no less than 25.7 per cent.

"All that trade is now seriously menaced by Russia and her allies in the East. In the present anxious position of affairs may we not greatly assist England? And incalculably benefit ourselves? What right have we to stand supinely by and let Great Britain fight our trade battles? Is it just? Is it becoming in a great Nation? What if unaided Great Britain should fail? When the trade interests of the two nations are identical, as in China, and those interests are imperiled, are not temporary trade alliances both justifiable and necessary?"

F. B. Sanborn on Co-operative Banking

F. B. Sanborn, Chairman of the Social Economy Department, speaking on co-operative banking in the United States, said the temptation which the so-called "National" building associations held out to extend co-operative banking beyond certain strict and narrow limits was apt to be followed by swift failure. A single co-operative bank could no more be "National" than a village or a farm could be. The co-operative banks could be National, and were National by associating many small banks together until the league included the whole extent of our ample Republic. But the co-operative banks were not allowed to forget their original, natural function. Failure attended and would attend every step they might take outside of their prescribed limits.

Daniel Folkmar of Milwaukee, Wis., presented a paper on "Sociology as Based on Anthropology."

This was followed by a paper by Mayor Quincy of Boston on the subjects of bathing and of indoor and outdoor bathing, which, he said, were closely related, as both fell within the same lines of municipal policy, both had a special relation to the children and young people of a community, and both had their object of social elevation of the people through the promotion of cleanliness, physical development, and reasonable recreation.

He had no hesitation in saying that we should do more to promote the social welfare of the people of great cities if we expended far more money in providing and equipping local playgrounds, even if obliged to economize somewhat upon park expenditures in order to do so.

The introduction at the evening session was made by Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Chairman of the Finance Department.

Frank A. Vanderlip's Speech.

Then followed an address by Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Vanderlip said, in part:

"Gold and gunpowder are equal requirements in modern warfare. The courage which forgot all rules of military practice and by its sheer irresistibility accomplished the impossible at San Juan and El Caney, has added wonderfully illuminated pages to our history. The straight aim and steady nerve of the 'men behind the guns,' which brought back to us from a series of unprecedented victories a navy unscathed, has made the world join us in admiration.

"It has been as fine an exhibition of moral fibre and personal courage—this record of our men—as history has to offer, but it was not those qualities alone which took the heart and spirit out of the Spanish Army—made up of brave men, too—and won the victory for us so quickly. Santiago did not surrender alone to the intrepid army that besieged her. The city surrendered, not only to the moral but the physical force that army represented—to the strength, the wealth, the farms and the factories, the national resources which every Spanish soldier knew lay behind the ships and the troops he could see.

"A rich treasury and a potential ability to add almost without limit to its riches must have played a great part in robbing men and commanders of courage and hope, and must have been important elements contributing to the downfall of Spanish power and bringing Spain to sue for peace.

"To trace the financial problem which the war forced upon the country, to follow the means devised by Congress which were brought into play, to record the triumph of war financiering—as complete in its way as the victories of the navy and the army—is, therefore, an essential and important chapter of war history.

"War expenditures jumped in a moment from nothing at all to $1,250,000 a day, and the resources had to be instantly provided. Not alone were the sudden requirements of an expensive naval and military campaign met, the fleet doubled in numbers, fortifications strengthened, armament purchased, empty war chests filled with ammunition, and an army of 200,000 men equipped and transported to the fields. Provision had to be made for more than that. It was an indefinite problem the Treasury had to face."

Mr. Vanderlip recalled the unsatisfactory condition of the Government revenues prior to the present calendar year, and then reviewed at length the circumstances attending the issue of bonds to carry on the war, and concluded by expressing the opinion that from the point of view of a popular subscription the loan was in every way an astounding success.

Congratulations Sent to the Czar.

The association to-day received a letter from Mrs. Spencer Trask, urging the association to express appreciation of the Czar's manifesto for peace. President Simeon E. Baldwin read the letter and indorsed the proposition. On motion of St. Clair McKelway, the association adopted and sent to St. Petersburg the following dispatch:

> To the Czar, St. Petersburg:
>
> The American Social Science Association unanimously hails the lofty purpose of your overture for a better understanding among nations and for better economic conditions for their peoples, and confides in its eventful success.
>
> SIMEON E. BALDWIN, President.

The dispatch was sent at once.

SORDIDNESS AND CORRUPTION.

The Saturday Review Can Find Nothing Better in Our Country.

The London Saturday Review, which recently said that Chauncey M. Depew was a "painted puppet and a snob," expresses the following views, which are being quoted in English financial and other newspapers averse to American interests:

> There are, of course, many worthy private persons in the United States, but what we have to think of now are the people of that country as represented in their social, civil, and political customs. Socially it is sordid to the last degree; its courts of law and all its civil institutions are corrupt; the methods of its political parties are no better than those of long-firms. It has contributed nothing to the self-respect of humanity. On the contrary, it has shown all the world to what a depth of public depravity civilization is capable of descending.

Dropped Dead at Sister's Home.

Mrs. Catherine Neuss, fifty-nine years old, of Camptown, Penn., died yesterday afternoon while ministering to her invalid sister, Mrs. Lena Rauth, who lives at 434 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg. Mrs. Rauth, who has four children, has been ill for more than two years, and for a long time it had been Mrs. Neuss's desire to see her. She left her home for that purpose early on Tuesday morning, and reached Williamsburg late at night. Her sister's altered appearance was a great shock to her. All night long she sat up with the invalid, talking over old times. While they were conversing yesterday afternoon Mrs. Neuss dropped dead. A doctor, who was summoned, said that death was due to heart disease.

Spanish Steamships Sail for Home.

The Spanish steamships Miguel Jover and Catalina, which were held as prizes until a few days ago, sailed yesterday for Spain via Havana. They were the first vessels flying the Spanish flag to leave this port since the war began. The Catalina was captured by the Detroit, and the Jover was taken by the Helena the latter part of June, and the crews of the American vessels expected a rich reward in prize money. The order for their return came from Washington last week, and preparations were made for sailing. The vessels were manned by their original crews.

Stern Bros

To-day
Clearing Sale of
several styles of
Brass and Iron
Bedsteads
at
Greatly Reduced Prices
Also direct attention to the facilities
in their own workrooms for making
Pure South American
Hair Mattresses,
Feather Pillows & Bolsters,
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FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAPERY STUDIES
IN LINE AND COLOR.

Our warerooms remind one of the fifteenth century times, when cities decked themselves with hangings and storied tapestries to receive a conquering general or prince.

The walls are lined with hangings of exceptional beauty—quaint-scened Flemish Tapestries, vistas of landscape in the back-ground, and colors softened and blended with a dexterity never surpassed.

The glorious collection of Persian and Turkish rugs, wonderful examples of the velvety surface and pronounced, yet perfectly toned design so dear to the heart of the Oriental rug-lover.

Cozy corners with India and Moorish hangings, draped in various fashions, giving ideas in arranging flowing and beautiful lines, as well as in color.

Nooks in Chippendale, Venetian, and Old English ideas are here for every visitor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evenings, 9:00 P. M.
The Serenade
NEXT WEEK,
Robin Hood.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks 8 Evenings P. M. sharp.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées Wed. and Saturday, at 2.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
LAST THREE TIMES.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
To-night, 8:15, Every Eve., and Matinée Saturday.
MR. SOTHERN
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA,
by ANTHONY HOPE.
*.*Tickets for Aug. 29 are good for to-night.

AMERICAN OPENS MON., SEPT. 5 (LABOR DAY.)
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS.
Prices, Ev'es., 25c., 50c., $1.
Mats. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. 25, 50, 75.
NOTHING HIGHER.
BOCCACCIO

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Fourth Big Week. To-day at 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
SEATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. 1 NOON TO 11 P. M.
BARTON HILL & CO., ISABELLE URQUHART, 4 COHANS, Biograph, Cool Air, Big Bill.

Mat. Sat. Ext. Matinée nxt. Mond., Labor Day.
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson in Famous Play,
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
The Old Homestead.
Mats. Labor Day, Wed., & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., n'r. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's A Day and a Night.

Herald Sqr. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
WILL OPEN SAT., SEPT. 3D.
Revival of last Season's Success. THE FRENCH MAID.
—Box office now open.—

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT., 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled THE MEDDLER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Sat. Mat.
WM. GILLETTE | TOO MUCH JOHNSON.
Monday—GILLETTE in "SECRET SERVICE."

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15; Matinée, 2.
Matinee Every Day. 25c; Even'gs, 50c
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.,
—"THE NEW SOUTH."—

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS NEXT MON. EVE.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN NEW SOUSA OPERA THE CHARLATAN
*.*SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK and Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of rain, Performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
OPENS NEXT SAT. SALE NOW ON. THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS. Columbus Theatre Stock Co. Christopher, Jr.
Next Week, The Lost Paradise.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Corner 6th Av.—Popular Prices. Big production. Founded on Capt. Dreyfus case. DEVIL'S ISLAND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Season opens Monday. Matinée. Sept. 5. WHEN LONDON SLEEPS. Box office now open.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Next Week—What Happened to Jones.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing dates, Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."